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SIMILAR BASIS FOR KIEL CANAL AS FOR SUEZ IS DEMANDED

President Wilson and British Delegates Favor International Control and Oppose Recom- mendation of the Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The Council of Ten, sitting as the Supreme War Council yesterday, considered the military, naval, and aerial terms to be imposed on Germany. It is understood that, in the main, President Wilson approves of the terms; but in connection with the Rhine provinces and French security, he puts in a plea for the efficacy of the League of Nations. The views of neutrals are being obtained on the question of embodying the league proposition in the peace preliminaries.

At a council meeting the delegates impressed on Mr. Lloyd George the necessity of his presence in Paris at this juncture, owing to the fact that the British Premier intended to return to London in view of the labor situation. President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Orlando have signed a letter urging their demand. The letter has been forwarded to the British Cabinet for consideration.

The Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways has recommended, in connection with the Kiel Canal, that it shall remain the property of Germany, the military works being dismantled, and that the canal shall be open to the military and commercial navigation of all countries. The finding was discussed at the Supreme War Council and criticized both by President Wilson and the French Minister of Marine. Messrs. Balfour and Lloyd George concurring. The Kiel Canal and Heligoland questions were both deferred.

The council has decided that more German warships shall be handed over, making the German naval position analogous to the military. Regarding the disposal of the German merchant ships, a note has been sent explaining that the question is not one of partition of the fleet among the Allies, but of responsibility for the administration of these ships, a fact which is shown by the flying of the inter-allied flag on each vessel.

Today, the International Labor Legislation Committee hears the allied women's associations' representatives on social questions.

Although the Suez Canal is virtually British, it is managed under a form of international control. It is open to all nations, for whom, by the concessions of 1854, the dues were to be the same, preferential systems of any kind being forbidden. The canal and its ports, in fact, were to be open, "comme passages neutres," to every merchant ship without distinction of nationality. This question of neutralization by international agreement was raised in an acute form during the Egyptian crisis of 1881. At the international conference then sitting at Constantinople, various proposals were put forward for the use of the canal to all nations, and ultimately Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Spain, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Russia and Turkey signed a convention the purpose of which was to insure that the canal should "always be free and open in time of war as in peace, to every vessel of commerce or of war, without distinction of flag."

Great Britain, however, formulated a reservation that the provisions of the convention should only apply so far as they were compatible with the "transitory and exceptional condition of Egypt and would not fetter the liberty of action of the British Government during its occupation of that country." Later, however, Great Britain declared her adherence to the convention, but stipulated that the signatory powers should meet once a year to take note of the due execution of the treaty.

Mr. Thomas' Flight to Paris

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railway Men, flew to Paris this morning to interview Mr. Lloyd George in connection with the railway situation.

Women Delegates Heard

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The following official communiqué was issued today:

"The Committee on International Labor Legislation held its twenty-seventh meeting this morning under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers. The meeting was exclusively devoted to hearing the representatives of women's organizations from the allied countries."

Portuguese Delegation Complete

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Monday).—It is officially announced that the Portuguese Delegation to the Peace Conference, as revised now, consists of Dr. Alphonso Costa, Cal. Norton Matton, and Messrs. Augusto Soares, Jean Chaus, Freire Andrade and Juan Antonio Vianani. The three first

named were respectively Premier, War Minister, and Foreign Minister in the Cabinet which prepared for the declaration of war on Germany and organized the participation of the Portuguese Army in the war.

Swedish Delegates Appointed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday).—The Swedish Government has accepted the invitation to participate in the negotiations affecting neutrals in connection with the Paris conference. The Swedish delegates will be the Swedish Ministers at Paris and London, Baron Marks von Wurttemberg, Mr. Branting, and Baron Adelsward.

Kiel Canal Issue Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday).—President Wilson's meeting with the premiers of the allied governments today continued a discussion of the outstanding questions relating to Heligoland, the Kiel Canal, and the disposition of German warships and cable systems. There will be a meeting of the Supreme War Council tomorrow afternoon.

HEALTH MINISTRY AND THE SCHOOLS

Amendment to Bill Provides for Control of Medical Inspection of School Children by the British Ministry of Health

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The standing committee dealing with the Ministry of Health Bill today carried against the government. Commander Locker Lampson's amendment in favor of transferring to the Minister of Health all the Board of Education powers and duties regarding medical inspection and treatment of children and young people. H. A. L. Fisher said, while the Board of Education greatly desired to cooperate with the new ministry in every way, it would be very difficult and inconvenient from an administrative standpoint were the school medical service cut off from the educational machinery of the country and transferred en bloc to the new ministry. On the other hand, it would be equally injurious were the school medical service not under the Ministry of Health's sovereignty and direction.

Dr. Addison asked the committee not to burden the Ministry at the outset with all these functions, and explained that it was to meet such contingencies that two categories of services were referred to in the bill, the first comprising those transferred forthwith, and the second, any which might be transferred hereafter.

Were the amendment carried, Dr. Addison said, it would not be practicable for the Ministry of Health to set up, and revise, and propose to Parliament, a scheme for the general extension of the health of the country and simultaneously take over all those other powers, duties, and responsibilities. T. Thomas, Sir Philip Magnus, Sir Samuel Hoare and others supported the amendment, however, and it was eventually carried, after Major Barnes had expressed the view that they would be establishing a precedent were the president of the Board of Education allowed to rescue his department from the Ministry of Health's clutches.

Supervisor for Schools

Utah Law Provides Medical Examination of Pupils

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Simon Bamberger, Governor of Utah, has signed the bill providing for the appointment of a state health supervisor in schools. The bill also includes provisions for child welfare and hygienic training for nurses and school teachers and the supervision in health matters over children of pre-school age.

The opponents of any kind of supervision through a medical board, fought against the proposal for the medical examination of children attending school. Despite their protest, the bill was allowed to stand unaltered in this regard. They did succeed, however, in having the bill modified after considerable discussion in so far as the examination of children of pre-school age was concerned.

However, the parents have no say, by the provisions of a medical board of their children who are in school. The examinations can be had at the discretion of the state health supervisor. The supervisor is to be appointed by Governor Bamberger, and he will be under the jurisdiction of the state educational board.

Teachers must take courses to fit them to take up subjects of hygiene and sanitation with their pupils. They are allowed three years in which to qualify on such subjects and if they fail to pass a test at the expiration of the period they will lose their positions. Others appearing to be teachers and having obtained diplomas must also, according to the law, pass a test as qualified to take up the subjects of general health, hygiene and sanitation before they will be allowed to take up work as teachers.

BRITISH TRANSPORT BILL'S WIDE SCOPE

Provision for Using Main Rail- way Lines as Channels for the Distribution of Electricity for Whole Country Included

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—The two days' debate allowed to the second reading of the Transport Bill, which provides for the establishment of a ministry of transportation with exceptional powers, opened yesterday in the House of Commons with an exposition of the government's case by Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without Portfolio. This statement, as Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, afterward admitted, had cleared the situation greatly, considering that the bill had been confronted with organized opposition to an extent which he thought quite unparalleled. An experienced parliamentarian like Sir Ryland Adkins also paid the Minister the high compliment of declaring that he could recall no occasion when the atmosphere of the House had been so completely transformed by a single speech.

The concessions announced by the Minister, which were responsible for disarming much criticism, were the abandonment of a proposal to proceed by Orders-in-Council when an extension of the powers of the projected Ministry is desired, and the announcement that a separate department of the Ministry will be created to deal with roads with General Maybury, who during the war did such excellent work in France in that connection, at its head.

Electricification of Traffic

Sir Eric Geddes' speech also carried conviction, however, by reason of its lucidity, clear exposure of the evil of the present situation, and its presentation of unified control of transportation as a necessary and vital factor in the government's reconstruction program. In this connection the Minister particularly took the House by surprise in revealing the scope of the government's electrification scheme, which, he announced, includes, for one thing, speedy electrification of traffic, even on main lines, and then radiation from this convenient and unrivaled channel of electric power for the industrial and general development of the whole surrounding area.

For the rest, both Sir Eric Geddes and the Home Secretary after him, made it clear that the bill is a temporary measure, designed to cover a period of two years, during which the government control of railways will continue under the present arrangement. At the end of that time, Sir Eric Geddes said, they would have to go back to the House. Mr. Edward Short, the Home Secretary, plainly stated that it will not be possible to nationalize the railways under the bill, and any proposal of that kind would require a separate measure.

Railways Run at Loss

Sir Eric Geddes began with an impressive condemnation of the present situation. Municipal tramways, 96 per cent of which are electrified, are the only transport system in the country today which pays and the only one to be excluded from the bill, he said. Railways today show a loss of from 2 to 4 per cent, canals also are working at a loss and require heavy subsidies, railway-owned docks pay barely 3 per cent, and roads cost the country £20,000,000 annually.

In short, the transport services today are semi-paralyzed financially, thanks to the lack of unified control, with the consequent absence of a transportation policy and the wastage due to competition and narrowness of vision characteristic of private or local ownership. Unified control would permit of such things as standardization throughout, abolition of wasteful haulage, and of what would be perhaps the greatest saving of all, namely electrification of the railways. In this connection Sir Eric did not recommend developing light electric railways except for interurban traffic.

Electricity and Traction

For agricultural areas, he thought that they must look to the development of motor traction, and on this score alone he considered it would be criminal to leave the roads outside the Ministry of Transport's control.

On similar grounds, he urged the necessity for the control of docks, as well as of railways, and then, passing to the proposed control of electricity, invited the house to follow the conception of transportation he was trying to present. Transportation, he said, is not merely carrying something from A to B. Transportation is the greatest power we have for bringing prosperity to the community and for developing the districts served by it. It was on these lines, the minister declared, that the government intended to use the control of electricity they proposed, and he added in a passage that startled the house: "It is estimated conservatively that when we get through the electrification of the main lines, which should be done and done promptly, and will be undertaken if this bill becomes law, fully 20 per cent of the electricity of the country can be used for traction."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday).—In the House of Commons today, Mr. W. Bridgeman, Parliamentary Secre-

tary to the Board of Trade, said that the coal control expenses were £250,000 in 1918 to 1919 and estimated that the cost this year was £517,253. Mr. Bonar Law, in answer to questions, said that it was not, and never had been, the government's policy to demand more in the way of indemnities than the enemy could pay, and said that he saw no reason to depart from the government's previous decision not to publish a report of the inquiry into the loss of the steamer Hampshire.

BETTER PROSPECTS IN MOROCCO AFFAIR

Spanish Newspapers Favor a Speedy Settlement With France—Rapprochement Be- tween Premier and Progressives

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Monday).—There is a persistent rumor that a solution to the apparently serious difficulties between France and Spain regarding Morocco and Tangier is in process of attainment. The best informed circles state that Spain probably understands that there must be some concessions, and negotiations may achieve speedy success on that basis. The newspapers strongly favor a speedy settlement, and Count de Romanones, in an interview, expressed satisfaction that public opinion agrees with the attitude and intentions of the government, whose policy, he said, is in complete accord with France.

In political circles it is stated on high authority that a movement is afoot for a rapprochement of the Romanones Liberal elements with the Reformistas and other powerful sections of the Left, and that it is likely to materialize with Melquiades Alvarez, the Reformista leader, being given a position in the government. This would be an answer to the present conservative bid for power, and would probably be highly popular. In any case, the way the Romanones government holds together is considered the modern marvel of political Spain, and is due to the Premier's persistence and courage in face of extraordinary difficulties.

Labor Situation Serious

The labor situation remains exceedingly serious, and in some respects worse. Extreme difficulty is experienced in keeping the Barcelona situation in hand. Strikers mobilized as a government remedy are, in many cases, resisting, and are promptly imprisoned. All public services are now under military control and organization. The government is adopting sterner measures against the terrorist elements and, to pacify the workers, is changing the civil governor, prefect of police, and other high officials. In Madrid the police broke up without disturbance an attempted mass meeting to protest against the mobilization of Catalonian workers, and the Cordova strike is settled, but the situation has now become very bad at Seville where profiteering and high rents are the main cause of discontent. After many serious demonstrations a mass meeting in the bull ring was followed by rioting, free use of firearms, and charges by mounted police.

The Submarine Mystery

Great surprise and mystery are attached to the escape of the German submarine U.G.-48 from Ferrol and the present explanations, official or otherwise, should not be regarded as final. The submarine put into Ferrol a year ago in somewhat suspicious circumstances, and was supposed, under the Spanish neutrality law, to be completely dismantled and interned to the end of the war. But last May it attempted to escape, and almost succeeded. The authorities denied that the attempt was made, and it was announced that the submarine had been absolutely dismantled and could not move.

Meantime, it was well known that the vessel's officers were conducting espionage work on shore, and now the submarine has attempted escape again and had reached the mouth of the bay, when it was detected by a Spanish cruiser. The first report given out was that the submarine was then captured; but it is now stated that she sank herself. In the circumstances, it is asked why the Germans were so exceedingly anxious to get this submarine away and what secrets she held that such great risks should be run to do so, while some hazard that she is not really sunk at all, or anyhow, can be got at Spanish obligations for internment still exist, and amazement is expressed at the carelessness.

MEDICAL MEASURE IN OKLAHOMA DEFEATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma.—In the Oklahoma Legislature the House of Representatives, as a committee of the whole House, has defeated a bill providing for the medical examination of school children. During the debate it was shown that similar laws in other states have not been effective or satisfactory. Opposition to this measure, which developed from all parts of the State, was led by Representative Disney of Muskogee.

LABOR DISCLAIMS HIGH COST CAUSE

Spokesman Says Advances Are Out of Proportion to Wage Increases—Lower Standard of Pay Not to Be Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—The high cost of labor given as a reason for the increased cost of goods is, in many instances, used to deceive the public, said John F. Hart, president of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen of North America, in discussing the labor problem here yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The advance in selling prices is out of proportion to the increase in the labor cost," he said.

"A just wage to labor does not necessarily mean an increase in the cost of the articles produced," continued Mr. Hart. "Labor can be paid living wages, and the advance could be taken from the profits already made and still leave ample for the protection of Capital. The public is satisfied to pay what a thing is worth at all times. A just wage should enter into the manufacture of an article, and the article should be sold at a price within reason, and yet allow Capital, or management, its just share. The raise is not due to labor to the extent that the public is led to believe. The trouble is that there is a lot of overhead charges, and some camouflage, put on the price, and the public gets the impression that the increased cost has been added to Labor. To my mind it simply means getting to a basis of honest profits."

Full Discussion Wanted

"Better relations will be brought about between Capital and Labor," Mr. Hart continued, "in taking up the more definite relations between employer and employee, when Capital is willing to give Labor its just share of what it produces."

"Capital, in too many instances, has taken the position that there is nothing to discuss, nothing to arbitrate. When Capital is willing to sit around the table with Labor and discuss things in a just manner, better conditions will result. Dollars and cents have stood in the way. Capital has been unwilling to concede the laboring man his just share of what he produces. Capital has too often regarded only its own position in dealing with Labor and has been unwilling to consider the laboring man's side at all. Capital has opposed the organization of laboring men, because organization meant better wages and better working conditions. I believe Labor is willing to concede Capital its just share of profit, providing Labor is paid a just wage."

"Capital has not figured enough on the human element, but has looked upon Labor as so much production cost. Capital must take a different view. Employers must consider this human element, and they can offer little but to let the laboring man work out his destiny. What I mean by that is that Labor does not want a guardian. All it wants is fair play."

Guardianship Resented

"The laboring man resents the attempt of any corporation to stand as guardian over him. He wants his own organization; he wants to approach Capital in a businesslike manner. Welfare organizations, and baths, and bowling alleys in a plant, will not suffice to satisfy him. You may talk welfare work for the consumption of the public, but it does not mean much to him. What he wants is not public bath, a sitting room, or club at the plant. He wants a bathroom and comforts in his own house. "Labor is never satisfied with anything it gets as charity. The laboring man wants wages. Give him wages, and he will provide what he wants, the bath, the furniture to make his home pleasant, and the recreation he needs. And in addition to that he wants some savings, too."

In reply to the question as to

whether or not Labor would submit to a drop in wages if the cost of living decreased, Mr. Hart answered "No." "There has been a great talk about a new era for the masses," he said, "but Capital is now, in many instances, taking advantage of the laboring man by laying him off and rehiring at less wages. Some employers see present conditions as an opportunity for reducing wages, but Labor will not stand for it. Labor will not stand for a reduction if the cost of living drops, because Labor has never had a living wage. Even with the so-called high wages of the present time, the workingman, in many instances, has not received a living wage."

LABOR UNREST IN THE RUHR DISTRICT

Renewal of Outbreak on Large Scale Threatened—Martial Law Proclaimed in Numerous Sections of East Prussia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The German Government wireless states that a fresh and extensive strike threatens in the Ruhr region. A further dispatch states that martial law has been proclaimed in numerous districts of Eastern Prussia, as a precaution against foreign intrigues and acts of violence.

Meanwhile a message from Amsterdam says an official Berlin report states that the damage to property from the Allies' air raids was between 22,000,000 and 25,000,000 marks, while 729 people were killed and 1754 injured.

German Intrigue Exposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERNE, Switzerland (Monday).—Prof. Theodore Schiemann, formerly foreign editor of the Kreuz Zeitung, and the former Kaiser's confidential adviser on Russian affairs, published a statement that, from 1909 to 1911, dispatches from the Russian Ambassador in London to the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs were regularly communicated to the German Foreign Office. These documents, Professor Schiemann states, were shown only to a very small circle, which included von Bethmann-Hollweg, von Stumm, and himself and were concealed from the Kaiser lest the latter should make indiscreet public reference to them.

MEDICAL TREATMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
RALEIGH, North Carolina.—Both houses of the North Carolina Legislature have passed a bill to provide physical examination and medical and dental treatment for all children who attend the public schools, subject only to the following provisions: "No pupil or minor shall be compelled to submit to medical examination or treatment whose parent or guardian objects to the same. Such objection may be made by a written and signed statement delivered to the pupil's teacher or to any person who might conduct such examination or treatment in the absence of such objection." According to the terms of this bill the pupils are to be examined in the first place by their teachers; those held to have serious defects are then to be examined by agents of the State Board of Health, and they are then to be given medical treatment at the public's expense. Dental treatment is to be provided in the same manner. The exception or exemption quoted above was introduced and adopted at the request of Christian Scientists.

PORTUGUESE MINISTERS RESIGN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LISBON, Portugal (Monday).—The ministers for Foreign Affairs, Colonies and Supplies have tendered their resignation.

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make good his ruling, and the courts and the Department of Justice uphold the contention just put forward, the loophole will probably be closed before the War-Time Prohibition Act becomes effective on July 1.

Test Is Arranged

New York Brewers Advised to Manufacture Prohibited Product

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—After receiving advice from special counsel, Elmer Root and William D. Guthrie, leading brewers, members of the Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade of this city, have decided to continue the manufacture and sale of beer containing 2.75 per cent of alcohol, until forced to stop by some decision of a court declaring untenable the position they have assumed.

This position, as summarized in the advice given them by Mr. Root and Mr. Guthrie, is that brewers may lawfully disregard the interpretations placed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918, and upon the President's proclamation of March 4, "in so far as such interpretation would prohibit the manufacture of malt beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent and not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight, or 3.3 per cent by volume."

Prohibitionists point out that the whole texture of the letter of advice written by these attorneys is dependent not upon any statement by their own that beer of such percentage is not intoxicating. Instead, the opinion states:

Revenue Orders Analyzed

"You instruct us that we may assume as a matter of fact that malt liquors which contain not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight or 3.3 per cent by volume are not intoxicating, and that this can be established by the evidence of experts and other competent witnesses."

"There is no provision in the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918, or in the act of Aug. 10, 1917, which authorizes any executive officer of the government to determine what malt liquors are in fact intoxicating, or to prescribe any fixed test or standard for determining when malt beverages shall be deemed intoxicating."

"We are of opinion that the proclamations of the President dated Jan. 30 and March 4, 1919, authorizing the use of grain and other food products in the production of malt liquors which are not in fact intoxicating, and that the act of Nov. 21, 1918, does not apply to non-intoxicating beers."

"In the regulation issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as of Feb. 6, the following statement is contained:

"Within the intent of the act of Nov. 21, 1918, a beverage containing one-half of 1 per cent or more of alcohol by volume will be regarded as intoxicating."

"And in the regulation issued as of March 13 there is the following:

Use of Grains Limited

"Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of March, 1919, the President of the United States approved an order of the Secretary of the Treasury pertaining to the use of materials other than corn of a grade inferior to Federal Grade 6 in the manufacture of non-beverage distilled spirits, and signed a proclamation relative to malt or cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, and in any quantity, in their manufacturing processes, whether on brewery premises or at industrial distilleries or at vinous factories. Duly qualified brewers may immediately resume the manufacture of cereal beverages of the alcoholic strength herein stated, and this applies to manufacturers who are not brewers under whose process fermentation is at all times kept below the limit of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume. This privilege to brewers will continue only until May 1, 1919, after which the brewer cannot under the act of Nov. 21, 1918, use any materials named in said act in manufacturing."

Limitation Constructed

"In our opinion, the effect of the President's proclamation of March 4 is not limited to malt or cereal beverages containing less than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume, assuming such beverage not to be in fact intoxicating, and there is nothing in such proclamation or in the proclamation of Jan. 30 to prevent the resumption of the manufacture of malt or cereal beverages which are not in fact intoxicating, even though the alcoholic strength be more than one-half of 1 per cent. We know of no legal authority vested in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or in any other executive officer to fix and determine conclusively what alcoholic content or strength shall constitute a malt beverage intoxicating within the intent of the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918. The test of one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol strength in the revenue acts of 1917 and 1918 is solely for purposes of taxation."

"The conclusion we have reached, therefore, is that brewers may lawfully disregard the interpretations placed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue upon the act of Nov. 21, 1918, and upon the President's proclamation above referred to in so far as such interpretation would prohibit the manufacture of malt beverages containing more than one-half of 1 per cent and not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol by weight or 3.3 per cent by volume."

Litigation Foreseen

The attorneys warn the brewers that the government will challenge the cor-

rectness of this opinion. In such event, a suit in equity to enjoin "any wrongful interference" with the brewers' business or arrest of their employees is advised. The opinion concludes:

"You and your associates are certainly entitled to a day in court to assert your rights as advised by counsel, and an opportunity to have them determined by the judges."

At the offices of the Anti-Saloon League, yesterday, it was said that no statement would be given out at this time.

"We intend to let this move settle down into the public consciousness for a day or so," it was said, "but we would advise all who are interested to familiarize themselves with the hitherto accepted definitions of intoxicating beverages."

Delaware Bill Passes

Act Effective in January Next to Aid National Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

WILMINGTON, Delaware—The passage of the State-Wide Prohibition Bill in both houses of the Delaware Legislature, the law to become effective on Jan. 16, 1920, is a source of rejoicing among the dry forces of this State.

The prohibition bill will back up the national government in enforcing nationwide prohibition, said George W. Crabbe, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Delaware yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is a good bill, full of teeth, as good a law enforcement measure as any state in the Union has ever had up to this time."

Replying to the query as to whether he thought the exemption of proprietary medicines and similar compounds might lead to unfortunate results, Mr. Crabbe said that he had no fear of abuse of this clause.

"The bill allows the manufacture and sale of favoring extracts, patented and proprietary medicines and toilet articles, but prohibits the sale of beer, whisky and wines, even for medical purposes," he explained. "Pure grain alcohol alone will be obtainable for use in compounding medicines, etc."

"The bill is not so strong as the one we proposed, because several details were eliminated, such as prohibition of the possession of intoxicating liquors, and the seizure, without warrant, of the same. But these are minor features, and their absence weakens the act very little. As the law now stands, it is not unlawful for a person to keep intoxicating liquor in his possession, but he cannot make it at home or buy or sell it."

The world liquors or intoxicating liquors as used in the act is defined "to include any distilled malt, spirituous and vinous, fermented or alcoholic liquids, and all alcoholic liquids that contain one-half of 1 per centum of alcohol by volume, and compounds, whether proprietary, patented or not, which are potable or capable of being used as beverages."

St. Louis to Follow

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—St. Louis brewers will follow the lead of eastern beer makers if they resume manufacturing 2.75 per cent beer, Henry Menzner, Jr., general manager of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, declared yesterday.

Milwaukee Not to Cooperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The eight large brewing companies at Milwaukee will not follow the lead of New York brewers who have decided to resume brewing of 2 3/4 per cent beer. H. J. Stark, secretary of Pabst Brewing Company, and W. H. Austin, attorney for Milwaukee brewing interests, said local brewers did not have in contemplation any steps to try to defeat the government rule, that only one-half of 1 per cent beer should be brewed.

Federal Action Invited

NEW YORK, New York—A test suit, asking the Federal Court to restrain the James Everard breweries of this city from discontinuing their manufacturing activities on May 1, and the sale of their product on July 1, as required by the prohibition clause of the Agricultural Bill, approved Nov. 21, 1918, has been begun by Joseph E. Everard, a minority stockholder. William M. K. Olcott, counsel for the defense, yesterday notified United States District Attorney Caffey that his cooperation would be welcomed, adding: "Inasmuch as the question is of such importance as to call for real adversary litigation, perhaps the Federal Government may wish you to work with us in the defense."

UKRAINIAN TROOPS ENTER PRZEMYSL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The military information bureau of the Ukrainian Directory reports that Ukrainian troops have entered Przemyśl and are also in the suburbs of Lemberg and along the whole Przemyśl-Lemberg line, on which traffic has completely stopped. The Poles are still in the northwest part of Przemyśl.

CHILEAN DELEGATE

SANTIAGO, Chile—Señor Ibanez, Chilean Minister to France, will be this country's representative at the neutral conference to be held in Paris. It is declared the government is seeking to learn the attitude of other South American neutrals before taking any action as to matters which will be discussed at Paris.

QUEBEC MODIFIES PROHIBITION LAW

Surprise Is Shown Over Government Proposal to Submit Question of Sale of Wine and Beer of Intoxicating Strength to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Temperance workers in Montreal frankly admit themselves surprised by the action of the Quebec Government in modifying the prohibition legislation fixed to go into effect on May 1, to the extent of now providing for a referendum on April 15, upon the question of the sale of beer, cider, and wines of light alcoholic strength. The time is short, and the prohibitionists will concentrate their efforts in Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, and Sherbrooke. The center of the struggle will be in Montreal, where determined and well organized opposition will meet the prohibitionist forces from several sections of the province.

At a largely attended gathering of temperance workers, representing all parts of Montreal, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The position of the prohibition forces is clear-cut and definite. We stand for the total suppression of the liquor traffic. We, therefore, welcomed the pronouncement of the Premier of the Province of Quebec at the last session of the legislature, and the legislation which followed, as being right and wise. Now we learn, with deep regret, of a proposal that the measure passed only a year ago shall be modified before it comes into force, and that the question of allowing the sale of wine and beer of a strength acknowledged to be intoxicating, is to be submitted to a vote of the electors."

"We would be sorry if our Province should gain the unenviable distinction of being the only area in Canada or the United States to permit the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes, and we would view with alarm the possibility of moral and social disorders that would ensue should Quebec be the only drinking place on this continent."

"We believe that the reform is too important and vital to the welfare of the people to be jeopardized by submission to snap verdict without the possibility of adequate preparation and at an inopportune time. For the honor of our Province we earnestly hope the reported decision of the government is not final, and that on further consideration the law will be allowed to stand as originally passed, and in accordance with the previously expressed purpose of the government."

"The government has taken a backward step," said Mr. H. Carson, honorary president of the Anti-Liquor League. "No new factors in the situation have developed, and it is evident that only the liquor interests can have forced upon the Province this trouble and expense of a referendum that is entirely uncalled for. As to the result of the referendum, I have no fear. We will not oppose the referendum, but we will bend all our energies to see that the wishes of the people for complete prohibition are given effect."

Mr. Robert Neville Jr., president of the Anti-Liquor League, said that he had no doubt whatever of the result of the referendum. "The struggle will be a tremendous one," he said, "and plenty of money will be spent by the liquor forces. But money cannot do everything. We have been taken by surprise, we have little time to prepare to meet the issue, but we shall win, without fail."

"We are certainly dissatisfied with this proposed modification of the prohibition bill that was passed last session," said Mr. S. J. Carter, president of the Montreal Branch of the Dominion Alliance. "For we understood that the Quebec government intended, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, simply to introduce an enforcement measure to make it operative. There has been no demand from the Province as far as I know, from any section except that which has an interest in the business. This proposed referendum will incur an expense which is quite uncalled for, as no one has asked for it. While we have confidence as to the result, we feel at the present time it is going to create contention with certain classes in a way that will be harmful."

MR. DANIELS LAUDS TRANSPORT'S CREW

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Daniels, who left New York Saturday on the transport Leviathan for France, made an address Sunday to the officers of the ship, about 1500 members of the crew and a large number of passengers, a radiogram to the Navy Department said.

The Secretary expressed his appreciation of the hard work being done by the ship's crew in bringing back to America the soldiers who fought in France.

Mr. Daniels, the dispatch said, referred particularly to the difficult task of coaling the ship at Brest, where a lack of coaling machinery made it necessary to shovel nearly 5000 tons of coal into the ship from lighters on every trip.

INTEREST IN SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—The delegation of American congressmen which is visiting the Canal Zone was the guest of President Porras at a reception given in its honor. Representatives of all the allied and South and Central American countries attended and numerous American civil and military officials were present.

Panama circles call attention to the fact that this is the first time in the

history of visiting delegations that American congressmen have shown an active interest in South and Central American affairs, delegations heretofore having been interested entirely in the canal itself.

Senators Jones and Robinson, members of the congressional party, have expressed themselves as being in favor of concluding a treaty with Colombia and thus putting an end to the agitation over the acquisition of the Canal Zone. Several other American representatives have expressed a similar opinion.

WHAT IMPRESSED IRISH VISITOR

Sir Horace Plunkett Comments on Features of United States Agricultural System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Since Sir Horace Plunkett came to this country, several weeks ago, he has been making observations on the changes that have taken place in the American agricultural system since he was here before. Last Saturday he called upon David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, and in a brief conversation told him what had impressed him most.

The first thing that Sir Horace commented on, Secretary Houston said, was the marketing system which has been developed within the last few years, and which has done so much to put farming on a practical business basis; the second was the farm loan system, by means of which the farmer can get financial assistance on as favorable terms as the manufacturer; and the third was the comprehensive system of good roads which the Department of Agriculture has under way, upon which it is spending hundreds of millions of dollars, and which, he believed, will not only be of great advantage to the farmer in dollars and cents, but which will revolutionize country life by making social and educational advantages accessible.

Secretary Houston said that Sir Horace had had no time to go into agricultural conditions in Ireland. He only regretted that he had been here too short a time to take up other questions of American agricultural development, in all of which he is deeply interested.

UFA IS OCCUPIED BY SIBERIAN ARMY

NEW YORK, New York—The Siberian Army after strong attacks on the Bolsheviks, occupied the city of Ufa March 13, according to information received by the Russian Information Bureau from Omsk.

The dispatches added that the Siberian Army had taken a large amount of booty and that the retreating Bolshevik troops were in danger of being surrounded.

The people of Ufa, which had been in Bolshevik hands since Jan. 20, were in a deplorable condition, according to the dispatch.

SUFFRAGE VICTORY FOR VERMONT WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The Vermont Senate has passed over the veto of the Governor, Percival W. Clement, by a vote of 18 to 9, a bill giving the women of Vermont the right of presidential suffrage. Governor Clement vetoed the bill after it had passed both houses, saying that it did not conform to the Vermont constitution.

The House of Representatives advanced to a third reading the bill to erect a state barge terminal at Burlington, Vermont, costing about \$250,000.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS REFUSED PASSPORTS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The announcement is made that the French Government has refused passports to the Socialists delegated by the Berne International Conference to proceed to Russia for the purpose of an independent inquiry into the political and economic conditions. Extreme Socialist organs denounce the government's action and call for vindication of democratic rights.

SINN FEINER'S ESCAPE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—R. C. Barton, Sinn Fein member of Parliament for Wicklow, escaped from Mount Joy prison on Sunday.

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TRIUMPHAL MARCH OF BRITISH GUARDS

Household Cavalry to Parade Through London—Princess Pat's Reception in Ottawa

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The household cavalry and battalions of the brigade of guards will make a triumphal march through London on Saturday.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Princess Patricia Canadian light infantry, who reached Halifax on Monday will arrive in Ottawa on Wednesday morning, when they will be given a civic welcome. The Mayor has declared a half-holiday for the occasion, and the principal business streets will be decorated.

The returned soldiers will be reviewed by His Excellency, the Governor-General, the Duke of Devonshire, on Parliament Hill. They will then march through the main streets of the city to Lansdowne Park.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SOUTHAMPTON, England (Tuesday)—The Canadian third division, numbering over 5000, embarked here yesterday on the Olympic for Canada. The division includes the fifty-second, one hundred and sixteenth, thirty-ninth, thirty-sixth, and forty-fifth battalions.

JAPANESE DISCUSSION ON CHINA NOT HELD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—The expected Cabinet meeting to consider the situation in China has not been held. Kai Hara, the Premier, and Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister, are in accord, it is believed, as to pursuing a policy in China which will remove any cause, military or financial, likely to expose Japan to suspicion or misunderstanding. It is anticipated that the recall of Major General Saito, the Japanese military attaché at Peking, will be soon followed by the recall of the Japanese military advisers and instructors in China. The loan granted to China by Japan for war purposes, there is reason to believe, has been deposited in the bank of Chosen, where its expenditure will be subject to vigilant supervision in order to prevent its use in any military operation which would invite opposition from the southerners.

DUTCH PEACE GROUP AND NATIONS' LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The Dutch group of the Central League for a Lasting Peace has voted a resolution which this group intends to lay before the Peace Conference with regard to the establishment of the League of Nations. The Dutch group proposes that the league's statutes be revised at an appointed time, say four years, with the assent of all the peoples that it recommends to admit, more particularly the smaller powers, and considers this would be an equitable measure.

With regard to disarmament or a reduction of forces, the Dutch group demands that not only a minimum, but a maximum be fixed for the armament, so that the smaller states may rest assured that no heavy military obligations will rest upon them.

The resolution demands that The Hague be made the permanent seat of the League of Nations.

LETTER TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE

PARIS, France (Monday)—The letter signed by President Wilson and Messrs. Clemenceau and Orlando which was handed to Premier Lloyd George this afternoon, strongly urging him to postpone for a fortnight his return to England, in view of the urgency of the problems before the Peace Conference, reads as follows:

"It seems to us imperative, in order that the world may wait no longer for peace than is actually unavoidable, that you remain in Paris until the chief questions connected with peace are settled, and we earnestly beg you

to do so. If you can arrange to remain another two weeks we hope and believe this all-important result can be obtained."

"We write this with full comprehension of the very urgent matters that are calling you to England, and with a vivid consciousness of the sacrifice we are asking you to make."

SECURING BONUS IS MADE EASIER

Other Privileges Accorded Men of Armed Forces on Their Discharge Are Enumerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By an order of the chief of staff issued yesterday the method of getting the \$50 bonus to which officers and enlisted men are entitled is greatly simplified. Instead of being required to forward the discharge certificates to the zone finance officer, Washington, they may present them to the nearest recruiting officer, who will endorse them and having made copies, will state that this has been done to enable the soldier to obtain his bonus.

There has been some misunderstanding about the transportation of discharged soldiers. The Railroad Administration has cooperated with the War Department to enable the men to get home with as little expense as possible. By presenting their discharge papers men may secure passage at two cents a mile instead of the 3 1/2 cents which civilians pay. This must be done within five days after discharge, however. After that the soldier must pay the same as anyone else.

Soldiers overseas who secure their discharge before the discharge of their units, have their transportation home provided by the government. If, however, the men wish to remain for a time in France, as some are doing to take a position, or because of having married or to see the country, they must waive their right to transportation.

The latest act in behalf of the soldiers is the approval by Secretary Glass of the regulations under which they may convert their war-time insurance into ordinary insurance, with endorsement policies of differing periods, at lower rates than are charged by private insurance companies. The policies are free from restrictions and taxation.

MR. CAILLAUX SAYS HE PREVENTED WAR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Caillaux has made a remarkable declaration before the Haute Cour on the international relations in 1911, following the Agadir incident. He states that war with Germany was only prevented in August of that year because he took the case into his own hands completely and negotiated apart from the Foreign Ministry. Again in September the situation became extremely acute and war was again imminent, the situation being saved by a crisis on the Berlin Bourse.

INDEPENDENCE LEAGUE

ALBANY, New York—The League for the Preservation of American Independence with its purpose of "defending from impairment the fundamental of American policy as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, Washington's farewell address and the Monroe Doctrine," has been incorporated with the Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo. The incorporators were Henry A. Wise Wood, Alan R. Hawley, Henry Woodhouse, Augustus Post and James E. Clark, all of New York City.

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POLISH CLAIMS ON MINES OF TESCHEN

Council of Duchy Said to Have Protested Against Recent Agreement With the Tzechs

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Polish Information Committee announces that the National Council for the Duchy of Teschen has protested to the Polish Government against the agreement between the Polish National Committee and the Tzechoslovak republic, giving control of the whole Polish coal basin to the Tzechs. The protest declares that the population of the region is Polish and highly conscious of their national rights, which they asserted by throwing off the Austro-German administration and forming a provisional local government.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Polish Information Committee here announces that trustworthy information just received shows that the Germans themselves, and not the Poles, violated the armistice regarding the fighting in Posenia. While they sent envoys into the Lissa sector, they nevertheless did not cease their attacks upon the Polish positions on any part of the front, despite the fact that the Poles assumed a purely defensive attitude, even before the conclusion of the armistice.

NEARLY HALF MILLION TROOPS SENT HOME

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Figures made public by the War Department yesterday showed that 470,736 officers and men of the American expeditionary forces had sailed for home up to March 13. That number represented 24 per cent of the strength of General Pershing's forces on Nov. 11, and left 1,478,580 in France.

Men Who Fought With the Tanks

NEW YORK, New York—Seventy-two officers and 1588 men who fought with the tanks arrived here yesterday on the steamship Europa from Marseilles.

AMERICAN ARMY IS 2,268,537 STRONG

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The strength of the American Army on March 15 was 2,268,537, a decrease of 1,402,351 since the signing of the armistice. A War Department announcement yesterday reported 1,508,133 officers and men, exclusive of 24,000 marines, in Europe—France, Germany and Russia. In the United States, there were 640,013, and at sea 64,203. The force in Siberia numbered 8970, with 47,218 in the insular possessions.

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THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (Feb. 20).—There is a general impression in the mind of onlookers that the new Parliament is humdrum in its personality and aggregation. Certainly, looking down from the Press Gallery on the thronged benches, or coming in personal contact with new members in the lobby, it is not removed. This is doubtless due to the disappearance of certain brilliant lights that flashed through long series of Parliaments, some extinguished at the general election. It is, however, obviously untrue, doubtless misleading, to rush to conclusions in the matter. It were better to follow the immortal injunction of a lost leader, "Wait and see."

Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark unfathomed depths of ocean
bear.

Among the crowd today peopling the House of Commons, forgetting where they have left their umbrellas, and losing themselves in the endeavor to find the way into Palace Yard, there may be mute inglorious Arthur Balfours, or Gladstones (as yet) of a four hours' speech introducing an epoch-making bill. No one studying Mr. Balfour during his first 10 years' attendance in the House of Commons would have guessed from an occasional speech that he would presently become the most powerful ruler in England had known since Cromwell; in due course rising to the pinnacle of the premiership.

Whilst the conduct of the new House remains problematical, there is no doubt of the magnitude and importance of the legislative work it will be called upon to frame. The government might be forgiven if, with the business on hand of confirming peace under conditions involving practically the reconstruction of Europe, they postponed legislation upon subjects other than those absolutely necessary to carrying on the ordinary business of the State. That is not our indefatigable Premier's way. During the last session of a moribund Parliament, with the conduct of the greatest war that has ravaged nations since war began, in his hands, he drove through Parliament two measures of highly controversial character, one enacting a stupendous scheme of parliamentary reform, the other a root and branch remodeling of national education.

The Longest King's Speech

The King's speech, as far as I remember, the longest ever read from the throne in the House of Lords, set forth a program of important legislation commensurate with its length. Among the items are a reform bill for India; a fresh attempt to provide durable settlement of the Irish question; the creation of a ministry dealing with public health; a bill to establish another, charged with the task of increasing and developing the industrial and agricultural resources of the country by improved means of transport; speedy increase on a large scale of housing accommodation throughout the country; prevention of the dumping of imported goods at artificial prices prohibitive to British manufacturers; the settlement on the land of demobilized soldiers, and the promotion of a scheme of afforestation.

Here is a pretty dish to set before a new House of Commons. In addition, certain to occupy the whole time of the House up to Easter, are the financial measures connected with a national debt increasing by leaps and bounds, and the inappreciable reduction of daily war expenses current in what is nominally a time of peace. Already private members have been humbly told that there will be no chance for them to take a look-in before March 31. Before the war the immemorial privilege of private members to try their hand at legislation was so far respected that up to Whitsuntide they had allotted to them Tuesdays and Fridays of every week. At best the result in the form of additions to the statute book was not considerable. But it pleased worthy gentlemen and was popular with the House generally as leading to an occasional count out. In existing circumstances, the private member, regarded as a potential legislator, will remain a nonentity throughout the session.

Even with the session practically in its sole possession, the government recognizes that it would be impossible to complete its work under established methods of procedure. Accordingly, in addition to the bills cited, the Commons have this week been drastically amending the standing orders controlling the passing of bills through successive stages. This is a task which under Mr. Balfour's ministry occupied the greater part of a session, and was finally left unfinished. It is a condition that this work should be undertaken in the earliest stages of a new Parliament, a majority of members assisting in debate and deciding divisions having no personal experience of the working of the rules they are called upon to amend.

Circumlocutory Procedure

Happily the essentially faulty construction of a system of procedure devised to suit leisurely times is so gross as to be obvious to men of ordinary business habits. Its object, a commendable one if not carried too far, was to avoid irremediable mistakes due to hasty progress. The consequence of this order of things, consecrated by the usage of centuries, has been a lamentable waste of public time, with hurried conclusion arrived at when, consequently, there is no more time left to finish up the job.

One illustration of the way business is done in the House of Commons brings into prominence the inutility of existing procedure. On its way to the statute book a bill proceeds through five stages. It is read a first time; read a second time; passes days, weeks, sometimes months in committee; reaches the report stage, and is

finally read a third time and sent on to the Lords, who may, and occasionally do, incontinently throw it out. The report stage (meaning consideration by the fully constituted Chamber, with the Speaker in the chair and the mace on the table, of what happened to the bill in committee) is a full minute repetition and close study of the measure bestowed upon it by the same men who, whether sitting upstairs as a Grand Committee or acting as a Committee of the Whole House, spent the days and weeks aforesaid on precisely the same work. The government proposal does not altogether dispense with the report stage, but it will be strictly limited in respect alike of time and scope.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 634)

Politics in Seattle Strike

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As a reader of The Christian Science Monitor I wish to protest to you the unfairness of an article, "Alleged Leaders of Strike Arrested," as it appeared in the Saturday, Feb. 15, 1919, issue. The heading of the article is unfair, as reading the article will prove. These men who were arrested, and many more who were not, are radicals and many of them self-confessed I. W. W., and have been in this city during the past 12 months and some of them longer. These men were not any more active than they ever had been as far as union labor is concerned. Their pamphlets were not endorsed by any of the unions, and they were not prominent in the strike movement. The strike was the direct result of the profiteering which has prevailed in Seattle to an extent which, if full particulars were known in the East, would change the opinion formed from reading the newspapers.

It can be proven that the cost of living is higher here than in any city on the Pacific Coast, and house and apartment owners have reaped a golden harvest through their exorbitant charges. And I may say this now, that my rent is being raised another \$5 per month commencing tomorrow, and I know of others; the landlord stating that he expects to make a better bargain by selling with such a large income from each renter. When I took up this matter early in January with the United States Shipping Board's fair rentals bureau, I was informed that orders had been received from Washington to close up the bureau, the young lady stating that since the bureau closed (I believe she stated the first of January), over 400 complaints had been received. It was a strange thing, this revolution, which was flashed to every part of the country as being overcome by one man, our Mayor, Ole Hanson. There has never been a single arrest for disorderly conduct in the handling of the strike. No arms or ammunition, no plan of action, nor yet any leaders have been discovered. All of these are necessary to the success of a movement such as has been laid to the striking workers of Seattle. The special guards appointed by the labor unions were instructed to request union men not to stand talking in groups, or to get into any controversy which would give any excuse to start trouble, and no attempt was ever dreamed of taking the power away from the City Hall. The reason the strike has been so well conducted is simply that 99 per cent of the men put their country first, their home next, and their union next, and I have heard this expressed by union men. No nation-wide or yet coast-wide strike was talked of before the men went on strike, and for this the union leaders are being criticized that Seattle went out alone.

This again proves that it was local conditions which caused the strike. Fear caused the hysteria which discovered a bloody revolution in this strike, and the entire episode has been used to discredit union labor and to boost political fortunes. Good will come of this, as it has made men think along lines which will benefit their condition better than strikes or revolution. Union labor has started their own bank of savings, and two union stores are now operating, selling goods far below their competitors.

(Signed) A UNIONIST.
Seattle, Washington, Feb. 28, 1919.

(No. 635)

Waste of Time in School

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The teachers in this section of the State are required to make daily reports concerning the hair, teeth, hands and nails, nose and throat, general cleanliness, posture, cheerfulness, windows open at night, hours of sleep, each night, of each pupil, with per cent and averages. And a weekly report on each pupil concerning:

Baths.
Time spent in walking.
Time spent in playing.
Time spent in outdoor chores.
Time spent in indoor chores.
The conditions are dreadful. The waste of time and labor and the foolishness of it is bad enough, but the impossibility of either teachers or pupils knowing the things they are asked to report makes it a most corrupting practice in the schools.

I am sending this to The Christian Science Monitor because I want to do something against the demoralizing stuff and don't know what else to do.

(Signed) CHARLOTTE L. MAWSON.

Beaver Falls, New York, March 1, 1919.

MEMORIAL IS VOTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee.—At an election held in Chattanooga, bonds in the sum of \$400,000 were voted for the purpose of erecting a memorial auditorium to the soldiers and sailors who served in the world war.

ART

Byam Shaw

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England.—Among the younger British artists Byam Shaw held for a good many years a position of considerable prominence, a position gained by the sound originality of his accomplishment. He was widely recognized as a painter and draftsman with sincere convictions and the capacity to make the purpose of his work generally understood. From the very outset of his career he was able to attract attention, and later he was regarded by all serious students of art as one of the most significant figures in the modern school.

This was primarily due to the fact that he had the courage to keep aloof from all the rampant fads and fashions of the present-day art world. He was delightfully independent and refreshingly free from affectations. By temperament he was too much interested in wholesome realities to have any inclination toward the morbid fancies of the "advanced" men, and he was too straightforward to make a pretense of beliefs which he did not honestly hold.

Yet he was not conventionally academic and had no more sympathy with the worn-out classic formula than with the anarchical doctrines of the ultra-modernist leaders. He was in art what he was in life, an earnest thinker who took his responsibilities seriously, but who had the saving grace of a charmingly whimsical humor.

In its main characteristics his art was akin to that of the pre-Raphaelite school, but it was free from the dry formality of manner which some of the



Byam Shaw, A. R. W. S.
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by F. Hollier, London

pre-Raphaelites affected. It had the precise statement of detail, the careful finish, the uncompromising strength of color, and the note of primitive simplicity which marked the work of the men who originally followed the movement. But it had something besides—an imaginative quality all his own. His pictures, exactly realized as they were, had usually a didactic intention and symbolized something that had to do with the deeper human sentiments; there was often genial satire in them, but never bitterness, even when their purpose was to rebuke the errors of mankind. He was a teacher, in fact, with wide sympathies and with the capacity to understand the weaknesses of the people to whom he sought to appeal.

This capacity was due, no doubt, to the fact that he was a man of serious religious conviction—a conviction that found expression in such pictures as "The Greatest of All Heroes," and "The Comforter"—but certainly it influenced the whole of his practice in art and gave a definite atmosphere and character to his work. He had no narrow-minded fanaticism, and his natural joyousness of disposition made him tolerant and gentle, both in his humor and his satire. When he painted canvases like "Love the Conqueror" and "Love's Baubles," he tempered the severity of his rebuke by little touches which showed that, being human himself, he could appreciate the difficulties of his fellowmen. It was his humanity, indeed, quite as much as his skill in technical matters that gained him his place in the affections of art lovers.

In one of the last pictures he painted—"The Flax," which is now in the Canadian War Memorial Exhibition at the Royal Academy—there is a suggestion that he was inclining toward a more purely decorative manner of working, and in this direction, which would have suited him well, he might have achieved important results. One is indeed grateful to him for the work he has given us, for the pictures from which we could learn so much, for the incomparable black-and-white drawings with which he delighted all students of modern book illustration, and, not least, for the stimulating cartoons and posters which were his contribution to the pictorial propaganda demanded by the war.

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MR. FORD ON HIS NEWEST IDEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Plans were outlined by Henry Ford for the manufacture of his new automobile, which is to cost \$250 or \$300, and furnish employment for 200,000 men, immediately after his arrival in Detroit from Los Angeles, California, where announcement of the project was made.

"Edsel, my son, and I are going to give the people something new in the way of an automobile," said Mr. Ford. "Not only are we going to give them a finished product which will be within the reach of almost every family, but we shall give them as well the last word in a motor car. The production of the new automobile will be by the Ford family alone. We are going into the thing on a big scale and it is our intention to have plants all over the United States. The exact location of the first unit has not been decided. The present Ford Motor Company employees number about 50,000 in the actual manufacture of cars. Our new company will offer employment to four or five times that number."

"Will Detroit get one of the new plants?"

"It is difficult for me to answer that question," Mr. Ford responded, "as our former plans, following the recent Supreme Court decision which ordered the distribution of \$19,000,000 accumulated profits of the Ford Motor Company, have been somewhat changed."

"The new company will be an entirely separate and new undertaking. We shall in no way interfere with the present Ford Motor Company. None of our stock is for sale and we have 58 1/2 per cent of the capital stock. Furthermore, we are not in the market for a share owned by other stockholders."

"Edsel will remain as president of the Ford Motor Company to protect our interests and the interests of thousands of employees. We shall do everything possible to take care of local obligations. The court decision which decided this undertaking is one of the best things that could have happened. It will mean much good for the people. For our undertaking will mean more work."

"Court decisions never hinder progress. They simply change the course of action. The proposed League of Nations would be nothing more than a supreme court, and no matter what its final decisions might be they would always render the people of the world a great service. I fully believe in this great deciding body."

"Take my own case. The recent court ruling will result in the world getting a better car, a cheaper car and one more fully up to date than those now on the market. That is why I favor the League of Nations idea as a final court of the world—an international court; its decisions would always render the world the best service and thereby the best service to the people."

"As to the \$19,000,000 decision, it caused me to make this move because of my rule to have plenty of ready cash to do business with; if you have ready cash you discount your bills, you draw interest and its mere presence enables you in many ways to reduce the cost of production and thereby make profit and pay better wages. Of that \$19,000,000 I have to distribute to myself about \$12,000,000, but I cannot in justice to myself put it back in the business because I have no way to oblige those who own the other portion to employ it."

"As I do not believe in subsidiary companies, I cannot resort to that method. My only recourse is to design a new car which can be sold cheaply and which will be up to date. I am positive that there will be a demand for such cars as we shall build because they will embody everything necessary to a real family automobile. Nothing of the present Ford will be used in the new model. It will have an entirely new motor and new features and be just what the public wants."

"It may take a year before I have my new plan fully worked out. However, I am going to roll up my sleeves right away and get busy. We expect to start our plants the early part of next year and it is our plan to locate as many as possible on water-power sites. This has been our aim in building up the tractor industry; now we will combine the two schemes in one. I have already purchased two big sites,

one on Green Island, New York, and the other in Hamilton, Ohio.

"More automobiles will mean better roads for the United States. That is one thing I am strong for, and the one way to get better roads is to make the people want them and then make it possible for them to own automobiles."

"Another way to get more comfort and happiness in this world is to put the people at work. We must create all the work we can for them and make it a pleasure for them to do it. Have them feel they are partners in a manufacturing scheme which is promoted for their interest and enjoyment. When they are making automobiles which they themselves will be able to buy, they will have the necessary interest in their work to make it a pleasant task."

Mr. Ford refused to discuss the statement of Elliott G. Stevenson, attorney for Dodge Brothers, who are stockholders in the Ford Motor Company, that he would not be permitted to start a new company in competition with the present company.

LICHNOWSKY AGAIN

The following is from an article in The

Morning Post of London written by its correspondent in Amsterdam.

Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador in London, whose famous memorandum upon the causes of the war constitutes the most damning indictment of the German Government, has written a very interesting article on Germany's future foreign policy in the Neue Rundschau. The Hamburgischer correspondent has already published the most important parts of the article. He points out that the Americans and the English have no intention of giving up their feet. They rather consider themselves, Prince Lichnowsky continues, as the brachium secularis (the physical arm) of the League of Nations, of the world's police, and constituting the factor of strength in the peace organization. He continues:

"As I predicted and said, the world war has led to the Anglo-Saxon hegemony and world rule. We have to count with this, though it appears in the shape of the League of Nations. This is the Pax Britannica—with 'Rule Britannia' as the pastoral song. If we do not comply with the opinion of the new Aeneas, a new world war will break out. Everything else is ideology and talk of pious politicians and phraseologists. England needs us, however, as a counterweight against France and Russia. It needs us as a customer for its goods, as well as a purveyor. Before the war we were its best customer."

The Scheme That Failed

"The main bone of contention—our navy, which drove England into the arms of France and Russia—has been removed, our colonies lost, our trade overseas destroyed. If immediately before the war an understanding with England had been reached in spite of the navy, in spite of the colonies, and in spite of the commercial rivalry, why should it later not be reached again without the navy, without the colonies, or without commercial rivalry, if on the other side of the channel the exasperation gradually evaporates? True, it will take a long time before the people cool down there. A rapprochement will, however, also be facilitated by the fact that in future any menace to France and Belgium on our part is very improbable, and consequently England has nothing more to fear on these delicate points. England, however, cannot tolerate a predominant Spain, France or Russia just as little as a German hegemony on the Continent."

"The other factor of strength with which we have to reckon is, as I have already stated, Russia when it has become a United States. The principle of Bismarck, 'Rücken an Rücken mit Russland' ('Back to back with Russia'), was completely apposite. Unfortunately, he disregarded it during and after the Berlin Congress. In 1890, as is well known, he desired to turn back to Russia. He never took the Triple Alliance very seriously, he was staid. In fact, however, Bismarck wanted only to combat Gortschakoff, not Russia. The alienation from Russia was the cardinal mistake of the decadents. In the empty-headed diplomatic era which preceded the war it was this mistake which led

to the world catastrophe, not the neglect of England!

"Reconciliation with Russia is the main problem of our future foreign policy; that is to say, mutual support and not an alliance. Every alliance, even a defensive, presupposes a common antagonism, and is pointed at a third power; and this antagonism invariably transfers itself to things which were far from the original aim. Every alliance with Russia would thus be aimed against England, and the reverse, too! It is a widespread mistake that friendship with Russia must bring us into antagonism with England, and we have to choose between Russia and England. On the contrary, an Anglo-German understanding would be so much the easier if we were on good terms with Russia, and if we alleviated Russia's burden instead of turning away, as we did when she had a free hand in Asia and in the Orient."

Japan's Attitude

"We shall quickly come to an understanding with Japan, as since the loss of Kiaochow no antagonism exists any longer between Japan and ourselves, and nobody compels us, as in 1895, to fetch the chestnuts out of the fire for others. After our political and economic elimination in East Asia the antagonism of Japan to the Entente, and also to the British Empire, will come to the fore to our advantage."

"These are practically the bases of our future foreign policy as far as we shall be in a position to carry on an independent foreign policy. No antagonism at all separates us from Russia, neither from England, nor the United States, nor Japan. In future we shall have to reckon with these powers in the first place, however peace turns out. On the other hand, the antagonism with regard to Poland cannot be bridged over. Should we, however, enter into the German-Austrian inheritance we shall be bound to be in controversy with the Czechs, the Magyars, the Italians, and the southern Slavs. The Poles and Czechs will always find in France—our irreconcilable adversary—a ready supporter."

A WOODLAND PARK AS WAR MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

MICHIGAN CITY, Indiana.—Eighty acres of virgin soil, much of it covered with timber, has been offered Michigan City for a war memorial park by Martin T. Krueger, former Mayor of the city. The proposal was made to the Chamber of Commerce of the city, and was unanimously accepted at a representative meeting.

In writing of the park former Mayor Krueger said: "This land is beautifully located; its virgin soil has never been touched by spade or plow, and is covered by a growth of white pine, white, red and yellow oak, maple, sycamore, poplar, cherry, elm and basswood, and thickly set in spots with flowering shrubs, as dogwood and witch-hazel, and festooned with great spreading and sprawling grapevines. The land is rolling, well drained and free from every objectionable growth or feature."

WOMAN CITIZENS IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOMBAY, India.—At a recent meeting of the Legislative Council of Bombay a resolution was passed, after some discussion, for the removal of the disqualifications which debar women from election to serve on the Municipal Corporation. With a view to arousing women's interest in public matters, a course of lectures is being given in Bombay. Lady Willington, wife of the Governor, took the chair at the first of these, which was on the subject of "The Bombay Municipality: Its Constitution and Duties."

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A BOLSHEVIST RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following letter, written by Col. John Ward, M. P. (the Navvies' M. P., as he is often styled), to Mr. W. A. Appleton, secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, gives a vivid picture of what the Bolshevist rule means in Russia. The letter is dated Omsk, Siberia, Nov. 29, 1918, and reads in part as follows:

"For the love of Allah, never more talk of the glories of revolution. I am in it here. Friend strikes down him he thinks to be his foe, and finds the dead man his brother. Princes, peasants, plutocrats, workmen, rich and poor, go down together in one welter of blood and dirt. The Bolsheviki think nothing of standing 500 social revolutionists against the wall and shooting them down before breakfast, because of some small petty difference of opinion as to whether the railways should be national or communal. How the gods must cry with rage that men can be so mad!"

"I have entered Ekaterinburg and heard the Bolsheviki shells hurled overhead. That is war; but oh! the sight of the Cossacks pulling the lumps of wood out of the well near where the Tsar was imprisoned, with an occasional Grand Duke mixed up with the timber! Then the end of another poor piece of flesh recognized as a Grand Duchess, then another as the foreman at the near-by iron works, and then a few workmen and workwomen, all murdered and mutilated just to prove the love for humanity!"

"One other surprising similarity between Tsarism and the Bolsheviki. They both try to destroy the intellectual elements of their country. They have made a regular onslaught on all the educational institutions in the country. I have so far not seen a single educational institution from Vladivostok to Ekaterinburg that has not been the scene of bloody conflict. Every cadet (i. e., young schoolboy) that the Bolsheviki could lay their hands on has been killed, even where they were the sons of well-to-do peasants. Sometimes they were lined up and shot in hundreds. In one batch, as at Irkutsk, the oldest was 16."

"It appears that the German agents have told the poor ignorant Russian workman that the only way in which he can keep the country in his own hand is to destroy every educated man in it. The work is being done thoroughly wherever the Bolsheviki rules. The German idea is that if every intellectual man and boy is killed, the conquest of Russia by German kultur is certain. Let us hope that this diabolical boomerang will come home to the inhuman villains who started it."

"Though we are the only unit here we never say die. We hold the longest front in the world, 5000 miles, without turning a hair. Only, for heaven's sake, in your publications, don't let the people forget we are here. 'T would be a good thing for Russia if we were even left here to found a city of our own, but we think a little of ourselves occasionally. And then! What about our dear little old country called England, which, now we are here, seems like a sort of heaven on earth, which we pray to see almost to the exclusion of the other heaven we used to think about. As for hell—well, a bit of it is here, but we don't feel any the warmer."

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SENTIMENT FAVORS
A WORLD LEAGUE

While People of United States Differ as to Form of Such a Compact, Majority Said to Accept Main Fundamentals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Whatever the constitutional lawyers may think concerning the document providing for a League of Nations which President Wilson brought with him from Paris, and which has been the center of discussion since then, it is becoming more apparent every day that a majority of the people of the United States favor adhesion of this country to an international organization to preserve, as far as possible, the peace of the world.

Indications and intimations coming from all sections of the country show that while there are violent differences as to the character of the ideal organization, there is quite general acceptance of the fundamental idea. Senators who have visited their constituents, and who are personally opposed to the constitution sponsored by President Wilson and will vote against it in its present form, admit that the general sentiment of the people favors an international agreement to minimize the chances of war.

Safeguards Demanded

Frank B. Kellogg, Republican Senator from Minnesota, personally opposed to the constitution of the league as promulgated, after a brief visit through the Middle West, admits that the sentiment there favors a world league in some form. At the same time, there is a strong feeling, senators point out, among all sections of the population, that the interests of the United States must be thoroughly safeguarded in any organization to which this country is a party. Hence, while as a whole favoring the formation of a league, the people, senators say, are undoubtedly disposed to favor amendments along some of the lines already indicated in the discussion in the Senate.

In an article on the League of Nations George W. Norris, Progressive Senator from Nebraska, who is not pledged to support the constitution in its present form, said some things which, it would seem, agree with the general sentiment of the people on this grave question.

Agreement Necessary

"In the establishment of a League of Nations, no new principle is involved," said Senator Norris. "It only requires the application of those well-understood principles of justice that now apply in all civilized communities. The same rule that in every civilized country applies to individual members of society, if observed and followed by rulers of nations, would make war forever impossible. A torn, suffering, bleeding world is heartless civilization calls war. If out of it can come a settlement that will make the world safe from its repetition, then the awful sacrifice, horrible as it is to contemplate, will not have been made in vain. But if civilized men now temporarily in control of the world's affairs do not enter into some humane agreement that will cure this monstrous evil, then civilization will have taken a backward step, and helpless humanity, before it recovers from the burdens of this war, will be bowed down in sorrow and in pain, setting ready for the next war; and not only will barbarism again control the earth, but human happiness and contentment will disappear for generations.

"In trying to reach an agreement, we ought to approach the subject with an open mind. We ought to free ourselves, as far as possible, of all prejudice and feeling of self-glorification. This applies not only to the individual, but to the Nation. We should realize that no agreement on any great question in the history of the world has ever been reached except on the basis of sacrifice and compromise. We ought always to keep in mind that the one object in view is the abolishment of war and the settlement of international disputes within the court of reason, rather than upon the field of battle. If we look over the history of the world and observe the paramount things that have been the cause of wars in the past, we will be enabled to a great extent, to fully realize the things that must be accomplished in order to avoid war in the future."

SENATOR REED OPPOSES LEAGUE

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—The Missouri Legislature in joint session yesterday heard an address by James A. Reed, United States Senator from Missouri, criticizing the League of Nations constitution.

Nations constitution. Reiterating contentions that the league would impair United States sovereignty, abrogate the Monroe Doctrine, violate the United States Constitution, create a "super-government of the world" and force the United States into world-wide difficulties and policing obligations, he challenged assertions of its advocates that the league's decrees and powers would be merely advisory. He insisted that its action would be mandatory and involve "command of the world." He declared that the President, when he presented the league constitution to the Peace Council, expressly stated: "Armed force is in the background of this program, but it is in the background; and if the moral force of the world will not suffice, the physical force of the world shall."

OLD BOSTON TELLS OF ITS FRIENDSHIP

Oaken Casket Containing an Illuminated Scroll Formally Presented to Boston, Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Made from one of the railings in the Guild Hall on Long Island, where the Pilgrim Fathers were tried, this non-conformist scroll, nearly 300 years old, an oaken casket containing an illuminated scroll was, on Tuesday, handed to Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston, Massachusetts, by Alfred J. Osgood, acting British Consul of this city, with due formality and the friendly greetings of old Boston and the British people.

It was announced some time ago that the city government of Boston, England, was to make this gift as an expression of its appreciation of the assistance given to the allied cause through the victories of "the gallant American Armies in France" and the help of the American Navy on the sea. In presenting the memorial to Mayor Peters, the acting Consul expressed the friendship of the British nation for the people of the United States. The former, in his reply, said that the gift would ever prove a notable expression of British feeling toward Boston, and would always be cherished by its people. Mayor Peters is expected to arrange to have the casket deposited in the care of the Bostonian Society, and on exhibition at the Old State House.

On the lid of the casket is a copper plate bearing this inscription:

To the Honorable Andrew J. Peters, Mayor, and to the Governing Body of the City of Boston, Massachusetts: This box (which is made from the rails which formed a part of the dock in the old Guild Hall, where the Pilgrim Fathers were tried in the year 1620), with the enclosed address of good fellowship, is presented by the Worshipful the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Boston, England.

A. COOKE-YARBOROUGH, Mayor.

The greeting on the handsome illuminated scroll is as follows:

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Boston, in England, wish to offer to the Mayor and governing body of Boston, U. S. A., our congratulations on the magnificent victories of the gallant American Armies in France, and the invaluable assistance given to the allied cause on the sea by the American Navy.

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(Signed) A. COOKE-YARBOROUGH, Mayor.

KOREAN RIOTS DUE TO FALSE RUMORS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

SHANGHAI, China (Tuesday)—Details of the disturbances in Korea show that they were partly due to the belief that the Paris conference had sanctioned the country's independence. Over 100 arrests were made on March 1 in Seoul, and the military were called out there, and at Wifu and Chinnampo. Casualties occurred in the up-country riots. A proclamation has been published announcing that Japan is not abandoning her suzerainty over Korea and urging the Koreans and Japanese to unite when the nation is endeavoring, in cooperation with other powers, to establish a permanent peace in the world to the enhancement of civilization.

I. W. W. ADDING TO THEIR ACTIVITIES

Arrangements Made at Chicago Meeting for the Publication and Distribution of Literature in a Number of Languages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—New facts regarding the propaganda plans and activities of the Industrial Workers of the World are given in the current issue of The New Solidarity, official organ of the I. W. W., published at general headquarters in this city. Solicitor-General Lamar's statement of what the I. W. W. is doing in the way of literature is here supplemented with an outline of what the revolutionary society purposes yet to do.

The printing of "new literature in all languages" is one of the I. W. W. aims of the present. Old literature has been marked down "to move it quickly." A "press fund" has been started with the object of buying a new and improved printing press.

Campaign of Organization

These plans are being made "in preparation for a campaign of organization." The New Solidarity states. They are reported in the "minutes and actions of the provisional executive board," being a second installment of the proceedings of the general executive board in its meeting in Chicago March 1 to 8. Excerpts quoted verbatim from the general executive board report in The New Solidarity follow:

"A committee of Bulgarian members of the I. W. W. gave a detailed statement of their activities among the Bulgarian workers, explaining how literature would help their efforts of organization among their fellow-workers.

"Motion made and seconded that we concur with the request of the Bulgarian fellow-workers and appoint Fellow Worker Chas Koteff as translator of Bulgarian literature and pamphlets. Motion carried.

"Motion made and seconded that we pay for Russian translation of pamphlets. Carried.

"Motion made and seconded that we call all editors before the board for a consultation in regard to putting the papers on a self-supporting basis. Carried.

"Motion made and seconded that we send an organizer to the coal fields. Carried."

Under the heading "urgent need for finances" explained, the following among other things is said:

Literature in Many Tongues

"The provisional general executive board has taken a complete inventory of all literature and supplies on hand. We find that it will be necessary to dispose of a lot of this stock in order to raise money with which to print new literature for which there is a crying demand. In order to do this, we intend to place all literature on a cash basis until the convention and reduce the prices of some of this literature to make it move rapidly. The money so raised will be used to print new literature in all languages and help to put the printing plant on a modern and more efficient basis."

Under the caption "Necessity for press fund now urgent," the general executive board says:

"The class conscious workers of North America now have the greatest opportunity with which they have ever been confronted. The demand for education along industrial union lines has never been so great.

"The present finances of the organization will not allow of the much-needed expansion. To do anything along this line requires an appeal to the membership for help. The following statement of conditions will show the urgent need for the call: In the past four months the circulation of The New Solidarity has increased from 7000 per week to 11,000; of the Hungarian paper from 2000 to 4500; of the Russian paper from 2000 to 6000; of the Italian paper from 3000 to 5000; of the Jewish paper from 4000 a month to 4000 a week; the Spanish paper is 2500 weekly; the Bulgarian paper is 2000 weekly; the Swedish paper is

4000 weekly, and the One Big Union monthly is 6000 monthly. Six of these publications were not being printed four months ago."

Renunciation by I. W. W. Denied
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to Charles Recht, who has been acting as attorney for members of the I. W. W. held on Ellis Island subject to deportation, the 12 whom Anthony Caminetti, Commissioner-General of Immigration of the United States, released on parole, as it was said, have been unconditionally released, and did not repudiate their organization, as has been alleged, but held to their contention that it is lawful. Mr. Recht said also that he and Miss Caroline Lowe, another attorney for the I. W. W., were preparing petitions for writs of habeas corpus for the 21 men still detained on Ellis Island, and will file them promptly in the United States District Court.

UNION LEADERS THREATEN STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia—Demands of railroad clerks of roads entering Atlanta who recently went on strike will be placed before the director-general of railroads at Washington today. The men insist upon the removal of A. P. Ottarson, federal auditor of Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway for alleged discrimination against organized labor.

While it was claimed last week that nearly 1500 were out, as a result of conferences, all have tentatively returned to work, except 200 employed by Western & Atlantic and the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis systems according to G. L. Winchell, federal regional director.

Meanwhile reports from various railroad centers in Georgia indicate that many unorganized clerks are being induced to join unions. Threats of a general strike that will tie up a large section of the South are being made by union leaders. In the event that the Washington conference does not bring satisfaction to them, employees of the Tennessee Central and the Birmingham Northwestern systems also will become involved in the dispute.

SIX-HOUR DAY FOR MINERS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—Recommendations for reduction of the work day in mines from eight hours to six hours, five days a week; substantial increases in wages for all mining and work about mines; nationalization of coal mines, the miners to retain the right to organize and to bargain collectively with the government in making wage agreements were made by Frank J. Hayes, president of the United Mine Workers of America, at the opening session of the three-day conference of the organization.

President Hayes disclaims any connection with Bolshevism, saying "we believe in doing things in an orderly way; we must not tear down or destroy the superstructure of civilization. The forces of evolution intelligently guided by the power of labor will do no man wrong and will create a social order in which every right-thinking man can find his place and do his part in making the world a better and brighter place for mankind."

EARLY BUYING OF COAL IS ADVISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On Tuesday, the same day on which the Department of Labor gave out a statement to the effect that coal had advanced 44 per cent since 1913, the United States Fuel Administration issued a bulletin stating that coal is more plentiful now than it is likely to be for some time to come, and urging consumers to buy their next winter's coal now.

"Unless production is stimulated at this time," it said, "a serious shortage may be expected when cold weather comes again."

ORDER TO RESTORE WOMEN WORKERS

War Labor Board Says Injustice Was Done Cleveland Women Conductors in Former Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Women street-car conductors are to be reinstated in their places in Cleveland, Ohio, according to a decision rendered yesterday by Chairman Taft and Manly of the National War Labor Board, reversing the board's recommendation of Dec. 3, last, for the dismissal of the women.

The finding yesterday states: "After full consideration, the board, as now constituted, feels that an injustice was done to the women in making the order of Dec. 3, 1918; that it was made upon the application of the Mayor of Cleveland, and in the absence of the women who were affected and who had not understood that the issue was before the board on its merits. In other words, the women did not have their day in court."

"The only question before us is whether these women who were discharged on the first of March should have been discharged by reason of any contract between the company and the men. We think the terms of their employment justified them in believing that their employment would continue until normally ended by their voluntary withdrawal or the failure on their part to render proper service, or other sufficient reason."

"The present order will be that the order or recommendation of Dec. 3, last, be set aside, and that the company be directed to restore these women, discharged on the first of March, last, to the positions that they held, in seniority, and other privileges."

CANADIAN CIVIL SERVANTS CONVENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Civil Service Federation of Canada commenced a week's convention in the capital on Tuesday. During the week, many important matters will be brought up for discussion. These will include the constitution of the federation and the question of the affiliation of the Civil Service of Canada with the Labor organization of the Dominion which was recently voted upon by the Ottawa Civil Service Association and decided in the negative.

As its first business the convention dispatched the following cablegram to the Premier, Sir Robert Borden: "The annual convention of the Civil Service Federation of Canada extends respectful greetings to the Premier of Canada, rejoicing that the country we serve has a voice within the family of nations at this momentous hour."

BOLSHEVISM IN THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Conditions are overwhelmingly against a serious spread of Bolshevism in this country, according to Dr. A. S. Steiner, professor of sociology in Grinnell College of Iowa, in an address on

"Immigration and Americanization" at the second meeting held in this city under the auspices of the Citizens Committee for the purpose of bringing about a better understanding between the industrial forces of Lawrence.

The speaker said that there could be no real Americanization without satisfactory economic conditions and that unrest and disturbances were sure to appear in those industrial communities where housing conditions are poor. He said that Americans never had made a serious effort to understand the immigrants and that they had encouraged them to live aloof because they did not care to live among them and make them feel that they were desirable.

Dr. Steiner was applauded when he answered a question asked by a man whom Dr. Steiner took to be a Russian. The questioner asked, "Why doesn't the United States allow us to go home?" Dr. Steiner said that he thought if the man really wished to go home to Russia, or to any other country, he could show him a way which would start him within 24 hours. When the applause subsided, Dr. Steiner continued: "Just now, all our ships are needed to take flour and meat to Russia, Greece, the Balkans, and to other nations in need. When the time of stress for food passes, the ships will be available for you. All of you may go back as quickly as you like."

FRENCH DELEGATES MEET OPPOSITION

Mission to Australia Charged With Capitalist Tendencies by Extremists at Newcastle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

NEWCASTLE, N. S. W.—Remarks made in Queensland by members of the French mission on the subject of bolshevism have not met with the approval of the extreme section of Newcastle Labor. When the Labor members of the mission, M. Thomsen and M. Hodé, with Mr. Meadows Smith, the interpreter, visited Newcastle, which is a great industrial and militant labor city, they encountered some opposition during their visit to the Newcastle Trades Hall.

A section of extremists had come to the meeting intending to heckle the delegates if they spoke against bolshevism. At an early stage the meeting became very noisy, and in one disorderly period M. Thomsen was accused of being an apostle of the capitalists, and France was said to have entered upon a capitalistic war with imperialistic aims.

M. Thomsen had defined his attitude toward bolshevism as follows: "France knows that the Bolsheviki have not succeeded in freeing an inch of Russian territory. We know that they signed a shameful peace and threw an additional burden on the British and on the French peoples. The workers of France will never send soldiers to assist the Bolsheviki."

The heckling of M. Thomsen brought a spirited rebuke from Mr. Meadows Smith, who said that his friend was an old "international" who had been blacklisted for his Labor policy and had often had to change his name to get work.

RIOT ACT READ IN LAWRENCE STRIKE

Violence Resorted to Against Police—Numerous Arrests Made and Crowds Dispersed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The riot act was read yesterday for the first time during the textile strike by Marshal Timothy O'Brien at Elm and East Haverhill streets. The police then rushed a house in which a large number of men said to be strikers had barricaded themselves. Twenty-two arrests were made. Two police officers were injured.

The trouble started when the police tried to break up a parade of about 1000 Italians and Poles who had gathered under cover of a heavy fog to parade through the mill districts. When a squad of police failed to break up the parade a riot call was sent to police headquarters and a large detail was sent to the scene. A large number of missiles were hurled at the police officers from a house in Elm Street in the heart of the Italian district. The building was surrounded and the riot act was read. When the police forced their way into the house a shot was fired, but no one was hit. Every one in the house was arrested. Later there were other clashes and several arrests were made, the crowd being dispersed.

ENGINEERS APPROVE SCALE OF WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Railroad professional engineers, at their conference here, approved the schedule of salaries made by the American Association of Engineers, fixing the pay for the various classes of work, and ranging from a salary of \$15,000 a year for the chief engineer in charge of the entire system of a railroad, to a salary of from \$30 to \$110 a month for the lowest paid man.

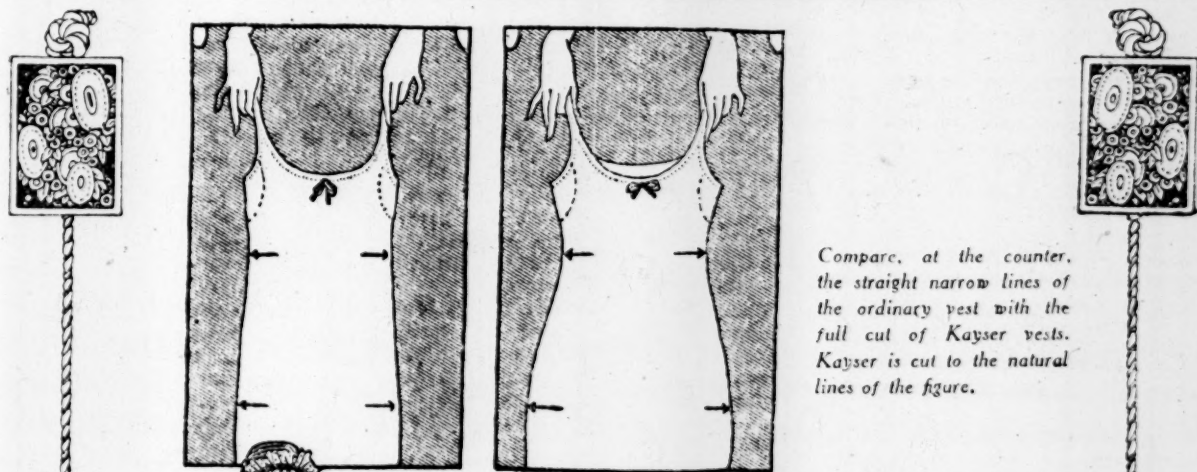
The matter will next be taken up with railroad heads and federal managers, and negotiations will be carried on with the United States Board of Wages and Working Conditions for its approval. The railroad engineers say that while they are acting in unison on the matter, they do not expect to resort to coercion, but believe that when all of the engineers cooperate they will receive the increased salaries asked for. The American Association of Engineers, it was stated by P. H. Myers, assistant secretary of the organization, will probably take up the salary question of the municipal and highway engineers next.

BRITISH AUTHOR PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Right Hon. G. W. E. Russell passed away yesterday.

The Right Hon. George William Erskine Russell, besides holding several high governmental positions was a well-known author. He became Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board in 1883 and subsequently Undersecretary of State for India and for the Home Department. His published works include several bearing upon religious subjects.



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BOSTON

ANALYSIS OF LABOR UNREST IN BRITAIN

Vital Issues Are Being Raised by Labor, the Cause Being Largely a Sense of Injustice Felt by the Workers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The strike epidemic in Great Britain during the early days of February has made the student of the British workingman and his ways wonder whether the evolution of the men's representatives is the outcome of new conditions imposed upon a very conservative body of humans, or whether the Labor element in England has undergone a radical rebirth at some period during Britain's four years and a half of war.

At the present moment large issues are being raised by Labor. The charter of British railwaymen, and the charter of the miners come up for review and reconstruction. Shorter hours of work and increased pay will be demanded by both, and the miners are pressing the nationalization of Britain's mines. They add to this a program of a six-hour day and a 50 per cent increase in wages.

"Where will it all end, and to what is it really due?" was asked of an employer of an army of labor in England, who is a profound student of the psychology of the British workingman.

"The reason for it is twofold," was the reply. "First, the workingman in Great Britain is convinced in his own mind that the government allowed profiteering in foodstuffs and necessities of life during the early part of the war, and to a lesser extent toward its close. The laborer generally thinks that great money has been made by some people out of the war, and is angry about it. He has made good wages, but the increased cost of living has made his proportionate monetary benefit of less account. Also, the workingman is of the opinion that Mr. Lloyd George's recent selection of members of 'the Old Gang' of time-worn politicians among his Cabinet members is a sign that unless he takes matters in his own hands and forces his demands on the government and the nation, he may whistle long in vain for a square deal for Labor."

Undercurrent of Bolshevism

"Secondly, there is more of a sort of Bolshevism running through British labor at the moment as an undercurrent than the authorities like to admit is the case. The extremists preach plausible sermons from texts that are shibboleths of all social reformers. Nearly all the unrest in the factories under the control of our own organization can be definitely traced to dissatisfaction that is in a great degree natural, and which I, for instance, consider justified, and to the clever manipulation of the situation by the Bolshevist element, and the dupes of milder views who would scorn being called Bolsheviki or being in any way allied to them or what are generally considered to be their views."

"The British workingman is not a complex person; he will never be, comparatively, a great producer. Look at him side by side with his American prototype. The American is the product of a different sort of national growth. All men who came to America in her earlier years, except Negroes, came adventurously. The people who form the ancestry of the vast majority of the American workers of today were the most virile and energetic people of the European community from which they may have sprung. Those who stayed at home in England, for instance, were easily divided into such classes as the wealthy, the fully satisfied, and the indolent. The unrest in the country found its outlet in emigration to some other part of the world. The chief difference between the temperament of the British and the American workingman is the ambition and the determination to develop himself on the part of the latter, and the disinclination to strive on the part of

the former toward a radical alteration of the conditions of life to which he has been accustomed.

"We hear much in Britain now of Labor unrest, and we shall hear more and more. The cause is a sense of injustice more than a primary desire to benefit materially. It is easy to make the British workingman think he has been abused. Clever agitators have succeeded in doing this. Furthermore, every time the English worker has 'struck' of late, he has scored a distinct gain. The agitators have a record of actual achievement to which to point."

"We are governed by politicians in England. Politicians cannot disregard the voter. Labor has the votes. When Labor locks horns with our government of politicians, Labor wins every time."

Labor Extremist Busy

"At the moment, the working element in Britain is feeling its power, guided by dangerous extremists. The characteristic dislike of British Labor as a whole to stir itself makes England a happy hunting ground just now for the Labor extremist. He sees organizations which nominally control the bulk of Labor, which are guided by cliques of clever men, the rank and file in the army of Labor keeping in the background, and willing enough to be led along a path that seems to lead inevitably to their sure benefit."

"But the difficulty lies in the fact that the British worker will never strive strenuously as his American cousin strives. The English mechanic may force on his employers a six-hour day and wages for his work double in the amount paid for a nine hour day before the war. He will not produce double the quantity of work for the double wages. He is not inherently lazy, but his breeding, training, and climatic environments make him anything but a hustler. In his heart he is satisfied to plod along, after all, in spite of his present hour demands. He works steadily. He performs his work well. English-made goods will always be well made in the future as in the past. But big 'duplication manufacture' will not develop rapidly in Britain. It may come. Necessity may force its coming. But I cannot yet see signs of its general advent."

"Meantime English workers will work less hours, will get higher wages, and—as must inevitably be the case in such circumstances—will have to pay more for food, clothing, housing, and the necessities of life."

"British Labor will always be law-abiding in the main. The Bolshevist element is a real menace, and may lead British Labor some distance on the wrong road, but there will be a limit to what Bolshevism can accomplish with the English laborer. He is no revolutionist, after all."

"The jumble surrounding reconstruction gives big opportunity to trouble-makers, and they are taking full advantage of it. The outcome will be much Labor unrest, many concessions to Labor, and an immense handicap on industry at a time when it can ill afford to have any stumbling blocks in the way. But unrest is inevitable. So we must make the best of it."

"Labor's suspicion of Capital, the lack of education of the British people, and the interference of the politicians are the evils to fight. The only remedies are hard work, and intellectual direction. One day Labor will realize that the standard of payment of Labor cannot be raised without raising the standard of production. Until that day, Britain will not lead the world industrially, by any means."

ALIENS TO BE DISCHARGED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—All alien employees of the department of streets and engineering who have not taken steps to become United States citizens will be discharged April 1. It was announced yesterday by Supt. R. P. Marsh, who notified division heads that ample time had been allowed for all employees to take out first citizenship papers. Pursuant to the policy announced not long ago, many such employees have applied for citizenship.

EMPLOYERS FORCE ISSUE WITH UNION

Iron Trades Council Stands by Agreement With the San Francisco Builders — Crisis in Labor War Impending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The complicated labor situation in the San Francisco Bay region has culminated in the discharge of about 6000 machinists by employers because the men insisted on taking the Saturday afternoon half-holiday. At the present time, both sides are remaining firm on this phase of the controversy, and if this continues the whole shipbuilding and metal trades industry of the Bay region, involving 30,000 men, will be tied up in a short time.

There are a good many angles to the situation, and some fundamental questions in the relation of Capital and Labor and in industrial stability and development are involved. The employers claim, for example, that the whole question of collective bargaining is at stake. They assert that they will be glad to go on with this method of procedure, making their agreements with the Iron Trades Council, the central labor body representing the unions and the workmen, provided the Iron Trades Council will see to it that its constituent bodies and their membership abide by the agreements. If the Iron Trades Council cannot demonstrate its ability to hold the unions or the men in line with the contracts made by the Iron Trades Council, the employers say they do not care to go on with collective bargaining.

Two Unions Expelled

The employers claim that the men took the Saturday half-holiday in violation of the agreement of the Iron Trades Council with the California Metal Trades Association, representing the employers. The Iron Trades Council has taken a similar view and expelled the boilermakers and machinists unions of San Francisco and Oakland from its membership.

The men, however, claim that they were forced to act contrary to the orders of the Iron Trades Council, for the reason that they were not correctly represented by that body. They assert that they agreed to work Saturday afternoons only until the end of the war, and they take the ground that while the war is not yet over, technically speaking, it is practically finished, and for present purposes should so be regarded.

One other important phase of the present situation is that of Bolshevism, or alleged Bolshevism. But to what extent the strikes, lockouts, and alleged breaking of agreements by both sides are due to underground activities of radicals or other sinister influences, it is not easy accurately to determine. The San Francisco Labor Council, the official organ of the San Francisco Labor Council, the central labor body of the city, which has been aggressive in its castigations of the "reds," as it calls them, says:

"During the past year the labor movement of Oakland, California, has been haunted and pestered by Pinkertonism. Shortly after a certain man was elected an official of an Oakland union, evidence was produced which demonstrated beyond the possibility of

a doubt that he had been in the employ of the Pinkerton Detective Agency as one of its operatives. Radical Upaid

"This evidence was presented to the union by a committee which had been appointed to try charges against him. The committee returned a verdict of guilty, but the union meeting, packed with red revolutionary followers of the accused, refused to concur in the decision and the fellow was continued in office."

"The reds continue to babble and bluster and make a great volume of noise, but they are clearly defeated, and the prospects are that the detectives and disturbers will now have to seek greener fields in which to ply their trade."

The California Metal Trades Association, representing the employers, has appointed a conference committee to meet a committee of the Iron Trades Council in order to make arrangements for an agreement to take the place of that framed by the Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board, known as the Macy Board, which expires on March 31. The employers stipulate, however, that the Iron Trades Council must bring its recalcitrant unions back into line or form new unions that will abide by the decisions of the council, before they will meet in conference with the council.

Permanent Board Planned

Shipbuilders and Employees Would Have Equal Representation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The plan which the representatives of the employers and employees of the Pacific Coast shipyards are trying to work out at the conference now being held here with the national officers of the American Federation of Labor provides for the appointment of a board consisting of five men representing the owners of the yards and five representing the workers.

James O'Connell, head of the metal trades division of the American Federation of Labor, said yesterday that the conference would probably last the greater part of the week. It was necessary for the men to get rid of their local prejudices and to see the shipbuilding business as a whole, so that they could all work together effectively for the common good. The board which it is proposed to establish to take the place of the War Labor Adjustment Board, which has acted under the special necessities of the war and which will go out of existence the last day of March, will not devote all of its time to the special work for which it is created, but will have headquarters and will meet from time to time to discuss matters of interest to the shipbuilding industry and to study the conditions of the industry.

"It is hoped," said Mr. O'Connell, "that the local yards will settle most of the disputes that may arise and that the board will be reserved merely as a court of appeal where an agreement cannot be reached or when the case concerns more than one center of industry, or in some other emergency. It will have no power to enforce its decisions except through the respect paid it voluntarily by the unions and the employers of labor. That is why it is necessary to go over the ground so thoroughly now and establish an understanding that will make the actions of the board effective."

Mr. O'Connell said that the delegates attending this conference represented about 100,000 workers and that the owners of all the shipbuilding yards on the Pacific Coast were represented.

LABOR SITUATION IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Reports of Unrest Declared to Be So Exaggerated That an Entirely Wrong Impression of Conditions Has Been Created

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York.—The manner in which Buffalo's conditions of labor unrest have been exaggerated is causing mingled indignation and amusement here. Reports of these disturbances have been magnified in New York newspapers and other publications until it seems to be the impression outside that conditions in this city are bordering on anarchy.

The facts of the situation are easily told. There were two incidents. Socialists in their origin, which apparently caused all the outside comment. On March 2, Martin B. Heisler, secretary of the Buffalo Socialist Party, having been granted permission to hold a parade of unemployed, marched between 400 and 500 persons to the City Hall to demand of the Mayor, George S. Buck, that the men be given employment.

The parade started in Black Rock, Buffalo's northwestern section, lying along the Niagara River, where there is a large colony of Poles and Hungarians. It started with a comparatively small number of members, but in the course of its long march along Niagara Street down town, it accumulated numbers. The marchers carried banners, "We are hungry; what is your answer?" "We want work." "Our children are hungry." Many were printed in Polish. The parade was an orderly one and was headed by Mr. Heisler, the Socialist organizer, in his automobile.

Call for the Parade

The call for the parade was sent out by a "committee of fifteen," and was issued in the name of the Workmen, Soldiers, Sailors and Farmers Council of Erie County. It was called a "manifesto," and was distributed throughout Black Rock.

Mr. Heisler declined to talk to press representatives about the council, on the ground that his remarks would be distorted. City officials take the view that it is somewhat of a shadow organization.

As a purely precautionary measure, a riot squad, formed recently with a view of combating any armed show of Bolshevism, was detailed to the City Hall. They were 26 in number, and as they were armed with sawed-off shotguns, their appearance was formidable.

In response to the demand for employment, the acting Mayor told Mr. Heisler and G. A. Thill of the Socialist organization, that the city would push \$12,000,000 worth of improvements as soon as possible and that there would then be plenty of work. The parade then dispersed.

In order to hold a second parade and large meeting, to be addressed by Winter Russell and Arthur Giovannitti of New York, Mr. Heisler asked for permission of the Mayor on March

8. The Mayor declined to grant the permit for the parade on the ground that it could not help the situation. John F. Malone, commissioner of parks and public buildings, declined to grant permission for the use of Elmwood Music Hall, which is city-owned.

Call for State Militia

The Mayor telephoned to the Governor of New York State, and said he did not believe there could be any trouble, and that the police would doubtless be able to take care of any disturbances, but he asked whether state militia would be ready to come to Buffalo if needed. The Governor referred his request to the adjutant-general, who promised to have the seventy-first regiment of New York ready if necessary. The next day the adjutant-general arrived in Buffalo to look over the situation and was assured by the Mayor that there was not even a ripple of trouble.

Critics of the Mayor are inclined to censure the position taken by him, while he defends his procedure on the grounds of precaution. The Mayor's precautionary request is said to be largely responsible for the reports of serious trouble here.

On March 10, the day of the second scheduled parade, the riot squad again was detailed to the City Hall, but the parade did not develop. The Socialists announced that on account of the fact that they were denied use of one of the large public halls, the meeting would be held in three halls in various parts of the city. The meetings were held, attended by the usual number of Socialists, and addressed by Winter Russell, a New York Socialist, and his wife, and by Franklin P. Brill and Mr. Heisler of Buffalo.

Local Socialists through the last year have held weekly meetings under the auspices of "the people's forum," at which police and official stenographers have always appeared. This procedure was followed at the recent meetings, but there were no untoward developments.

Trolley Strikers Return

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—With both sides claiming victory, trolley workers went back to their duties on the street cars of the Public Service Railway Company in the northern section of New Jersey yesterday, after a six-days' strike. Through the arbitration of the War Labor Board the men won, so they declare, recognition of the union, while the company insists that in case of difficulties it reserves the right to treat with committees of employees, irrespective of union affiliations.

BATTLESHIP BRINGS TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The battleship Missouri docked at Hoboken yesterday, bringing home more men and officers of the twenty-seventh division, including the one hundred and sixth machine gun battalion.

MEN FROM SERVICE ARE BEING PLACED

Agencies in All Parts of the United States Now Being Utilized to Place Soldiers and Sailors in Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The chances for every returned soldier and sailor getting work look much brighter than they did a few weeks ago, it is announced. Col. Arthur Woods and the men from government departments and commercial organizations are energetically pushing their program for taking care of the discharged soldiers and sailors. They have the advantage of an organization which has proved itself useful in many ways during the war, the widespread local councils of national defense, and their interest is enlisted in this important work.

Colonel Woods said on Monday: "It is not only the solemn obligation, but it is the privilege, of the government to help to return to civil life the men whose services have won peace for us. These men do not want charity; what they do want, and what they have the right to demand, is the aid which the government can properly give them in returning them to civil life as self-supporting members of the community."

"In taking up this work, it is not our intention to create an elaborate machine for the finding of employment. The United States Employment Service has retained its staff in the demobilization camps, and has nearly 2000 volunteer bureaus, and other volunteers are at work. A large majority of the discharged men do not need assistance in finding jobs. Of the minority, many drift to the cities and are not satisfied to go back to their old jobs. During the period of readjustment these men should be urged to resume their old jobs, temporarily at least, and later look for better ones."

Colonel Woods said that nothing could be accomplished by creating a sentiment which would result in the discharge of worthy civilians to make place for soldiers and sailors. Readjustments can be made which will render such action unnecessary.

AFFILIATION OF MINERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Cape Breton.—After 13 years of agitation and discussion the miners of Nova Scotia have won the consent of the operating companies to the affiliation of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia with the United Mine Workers of America and affiliation was decided upon at the big convention of operators and miners which was held here a few days ago. The Nova Scotia coal fields now become a "district" of the United Mine Workers and the election of the district officers to succeed the present officers of the Amalgamated Mine Workers will be held in the course of a few weeks.

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TARIFF AUTONOMY FOR CHINA URGED

Director of the China Society of America Declares the Existing Conventional Tariff Is Working Havoc With Her Welfare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The right of nations to the tariff is one of the two pillars of the bridge by which we are to enter upon a new era of international fellowship," said André B. Humphrey, executive director and general secretary of the China Society of America, in discussing the existing conventional Chinese tariff, which he characterized as an injustice to that republic. He asserted that the rectification of false policies was to be obtained for Asia just as much as in Europe by the method of simple righteousness.

"If the peace council sets the European house in order but neglects to gloss over the situation in the Orient," continued Mr. Humphrey, "it will leave the vigorous roots of a world war that cannot well be deferred beyond a decade or a generation at the most. The remedy is as simple as it is righteous. Restore to China as rapidly as is safely possible the financial autonomy which was wrested from her three-quarters of a century ago, under the guise of which she has been continuously made the victim of some of the crookedest of international intrigue and exploitation under duress. Given financial freedom, her political integrity is a hundred times more likely to realize an early fruition."

Conventional Tariff

"One of the most serious of her grievances is the existing conventional tariff. A conventional tariff is established by treaties with other countries. It is inelastic. It is this conventional tariff system that is in force in China and it is working havoc with her internal welfare and threatening her from without."

"Through the operation of the so-called 'most-favored-nation' clause, whereby a privilege granted to one nation is automatically extended to other nations, this conventional tariff has become applicable to goods imported from all foreign countries that have treaty relations with China."

"The present tariff, still in operation pending adoption of a revised schedule worked out by the International Tariff Commission, was fixed in 1902 in accordance with Article VI of the Protocol of 1901. This stipulates that 'all the duties on importations levied ad valorem will be converted into specific duties as far as it is possible to do so and without the least delay. This conversion will be established as follows: The average value at the time of their disembarkation during the three years 1897, 1898, 1899, will be taken as the basis of the valuation; that is to say, the value on the market, deduction being made of the import duties and the accessory expenses.' Since 1902 the prices of most commodities have evened out, and in some cases have even risen, while the tariffs fixed at that time still obtain. Hence the actual tariff rate is estimated at only 3 1/2 per cent, often less."

Tariff Is Raised

"In August, 1917, after China had declared war on Germany, the allied powers were persuaded to agree to the raising of the tariff to an effective 5 per cent. The question at once arose as to what was to be the basis for revision. The determination of this formula took fully five months, the chief cause of the deadlock in April last year being the insistence of Japan that the import of cotton yarn and the export of cotton, iron and wool should be exempted from duty and that the prices of commodities existing in 1917 should not be taken as a basis for revision. Of the 15 powers represented at the conference a vote was taken early in the spring, 14 powers voting

in the affirmative and Japan alone voting in the negative, the question being whether or not to take the former basis of tariff as adopted in 1902 and simply add a surtax of something like 40 per cent to take care of increased valuations. Japan would not agree to this, and the work of the commission was held up as the result. The final agreement, reached in June, 1918, was to the effect that the values of goods are to be based on their values in 1912-13-14-15-16, these values to be revised wholly or in part two years after the termination of the war.

"In the first place the conventional tariff provides for a uniform rate of 5 per cent on imported and exported goods which is entirely too low for revenue purposes. In the second place, it does not distinguish raw materials from manufactured goods nor luxuries from necessities. Consequently it fails to do justice to the poor people, and affords no protection for Chinese infant industries."

Comparison of Tariffs

"These intolerable conditions are partially responsible for the political intrigues carried on through the various foreign loans that threaten to destroy the fiscal independence of China. How outrageous to speak of the Chinese incompetency in finance when she is thus bound not to raise money as do other nations! Could Japan or the United States so readily meet their obligations on a 3 per cent tariff? Today the United States' average is 12 1/2 per cent, Japan's 15 per cent."

"A stable government, based on sound finance will enable the Chinese to improve production and transportation, develop natural resources and increase both the volume and the value of international trade and commerce. It is clear to every thoughtful person that if China is unable to develop her resources she will have no foundation for foreign trade. She will be hampered in giving that splendid contribution toward the development of the world which she is so abundantly endowed to make for peace, justice, philosophy, art, business honor and thrift."

"It is unbelievable that the great moral and awakening business forces sweeping throughout the world will continue to deny justice to China. The Peace Conference representatives at Paris, we believe, appreciate that they are not patching up a temporary truce but are building for humanity and the ages. Both justice and self-interest demand that China should have restored to her as rapidly as can be safely managed the tariff autonomy to which every free and self-respecting nation is justly entitled."

CITY TO GET GIFT OF \$625,000 FOR ITS PARKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—This city will receive about \$625,000 for public park purposes from the Everett H. Barney estate, according to the report on the appraisal of Mr. Barney's Massachusetts property, just made. This report shows personal estate amounting to \$527,862, while previous inventories of Florida real estate owned by Mr. Barney place its value at about \$325,000. Out of this total a bequest calls for \$275,000, and practically all of the remainder will go to the city.

The income of the property, which is largely in the form of stocks and bonds, will be administered by a board of trustees. A large part of the nearly 500 acres comprising Forest Park, the city's leading recreation ground, is the gift of Mr. Barney, who was for 25 years a member of the Park Commission.

WAR VETERANS TO ORGANIZE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—General Pershing Post No. 1 has been formed as the District of Columbia branch of a proposed world-war veterans' organization. Col. E. Lester Jones, commander, announced yesterday that delegates would be appointed March 24 to meet with delegates from the states and overseas to consider a national organization program. General Pershing has been advised of the plan by cable.

NO REDUCTION IN LUMBER COST NEAR

Manufacturers in United States Represented as Determined to Stand by Present Prices Until Labor Charge Is Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—There is no prospect of a drop in lumber prices, it was stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the headquarters of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association here yesterday. Prospective builders, in many instances, have been holding off, thinking that probably there would be a drop in prices, but prices will not come down until the labor cost decreases, it was stated.

On account of the present trade conditions, one of the big problems to be discussed at the American Lumber Congress, to be held in Chicago on April 14 to 17 will be the situation growing out of the lack of buildings and the need of trade extension in the lumber industry. Lumber, this newspaper's representative was told, did not advance in price in proportion to other things. Figures were shown indicating that, taking 1913 as a basis of 100 per cent, the normal price, lumber was now selling at 157 per cent, while fuel and light went to 179 per cent, food to 199 per cent, clothing to 253 per cent, and the average price on all things together was 204 per cent.

It was stated that there is no shortage of lumber; that the demand at the present time is not overly heavy, and that the increased cost goes back to a matter of production cost and high freight rates, lumber being transported long distances to the market. During the war the making of boxes, crates, and carriers of different kinds was one of the heaviest demands, on account of the need for these things in the vast amount of shipping carried on with Europe. The matter of foreign trade is, at the present time, difficult to determine, as the countries engaged in the war are not yet in a position to require much lumber for reconstruction purposes.

Many phases of the lumber industry will be discussed at this convention, including, in addition to trade extension, the retail problems, the governmental relations of the industry dealing with the problems of transportation and labor organization, and the national lumber policy. Among the speakers will be Charles Piez of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, who will talk on "American Shipping." William S. Culbertson, commissioner of the United States Tariff Commission, and Burwell S. Cutler, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, are other speakers listed on the tentative program.

REGULATION OF GAS SURPLUSES OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Proposed regulation of gas companies' surpluses in Massachusetts by the state Gas and Electric Light Commission, in order to prevent depreciation, was opposed before the Public Lighting Committee of the Legislature on Monday by counsel for the gas companies, who argued that the surplus of a company was the

property of the stockholders and entitled to full dividends just as much as the capital stock. He said that the commission should not be allowed to make restrictions which would interfere with the earning power, for that would be contrary to the fourteenth amendment to the federal Constitution.

In reply to this argument the chairman of the Gas and Electric Light Commission said that while he agreed that surplus was entitled to dividends the same as capital stock, the prevention of the depreciation of the property through forbidding the payment of unearned dividends from the surplus was not subject to any constitutional objection.

RAILWAY MEN TAKE UP ISSUES

Auto Truck Competition One of Questions Raised by Association at Ohio Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The Central Electric Railway Association, composed of officials of the municipal and interurban electric lines of Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, including some 5000 miles of electric lines, or about 90 per cent of the roads in this territory, recently completed a two days' convention in this city.

The gathering brought together leading electric railway officials of the three states, and more than 200 delegates sat down to the dinner at Hotel Cleveland on the last night of the convention.

Phases of the electric railway problems which are now presenting themselves in a somewhat acute form throughout the United States, were discussed. These included the question of increasing revenue in order to meet wage scales and the largely increased cost of equipment and maintenance, the motor truck competition problem, the trolley freight and express question, advertising policies, and the ethical aspects of the railway situation.

The question of how to meet auto truck competition was made the subject of a morning debate at the final session. C. E. Morgan, general superintendent of the Michigan Railway Company, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, which operates some 600 miles of interurban lines in central and northwestern Michigan, and also runs in conjunction with the Detroit United Railways, passenger and freight service to that city, expressed the opinion that rapid night service on the part of interurban lines was the proper solution of the electric truck competition.

"We, in Northern Michigan," he said, "are sending the product of the celery beds around Kalamazoo, every night, by trolley freight 145 miles to Detroit, and putting it on the market benches at 3 o'clock in the morning. We are doing the same thing with milk, and we are operating night freight trains from Grand Rapids, 190 miles from Detroit, and Bay City, 116 miles from Detroit, over night, carrying all sorts of merchandise between sunset and dawn. This form of rapid night service will soon put the electric truck out of business, because the truck must be operated in daytime and not at night, and night service is the profitable one for the producer, because it gets his goods to their destination in the briefest possible space of time."

DEBATE TICKETS FOR A THOUSAND

Applications of Fourteen Thousand Returned With Promise of Full Report After Event—Every Fifteenth Letter Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—So great has the interest been in the debate which is to take place tonight on the League of Nations between A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and his fellow-alumnus, Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, that of the 15,000 persons who applied for an average of two seats each, only 1000 had their applications filled, and even then only to the extent of a single ticket apiece. It is seldom that the demand for accommodation for any event so far exceeds the facilities, although frequently 80,000 applications have been made for 40,000 tickets for a Harvard-Yale football game, and when President Wilson addressed audiences in this city and New York recently the requests ran from 10 to 15 times the number of available tickets.

The seating capacity of Symphony Hall, where the debate will be held, is 2897, including about 300 seats on the stage. This number was augmented by 300 admissions for standing room along the walls of the floor, so that the committee having charge of the debate had 3197 tickets to distribute. Had the committee been able to arrange the debate in the largest hall in the United States it is probably that more than half those who desired to hear the speeches either would not have been able to attend, or would have been beyond the range of the speaker's voices.

Requests for 30,000 Tickets

The committee in charge of the Lowell-Lodge debate was confronted with a situation unusual in ticket distribution. It had already advertised that persons desiring tickets might make written applications inclosing stamped envelopes. The result was that when the time for such applications expired at noon on Saturday, or four days before the debate, the committee found that demands had been made upon it for about 30,000 tickets.

At one time the avalanche of applications seemed so great that the question of holding the debate in some small hall, with only a few friends present, was discussed. It was also declared that even in Symphony Hall the debate was more or less private, as the disputants were paying all the

debate, and those who attended came as their guests. However, the public insisted upon recognition, so the committee decided to comply, as far as it was able.

In the first place a preferred list of about 1000 was made up, consisting of federal, state and city officials, governors of other New England states, judges, chiefs of important organizations, college and university presidents and the press.

Each Side Had 1200 Tickets

Each side was then given about 1200 tickets, with the agreement that after the personal demands of the individual speakers were met the remainder should go into the public lottery. The Lowell contingent of the committee had made more promises than had the Lodge members, so that of the 1200 tickets available for general distribution about 800 came from the Lowell side and 400 were contributed by the friends of Senator Lodge. The 15,000 stamped envelopes were placed in racks and every fifteenth envelope was taken and a ticket inclosed. In the other 14,000 envelopes notices were inclosed saying that pamphlets containing a full report of the debate would be mailed to each applicant later.

Regarding the debate itself it was decided that as Senator Lodge was the challenged party he was entitled, according to old dueling procedure, to first choice of weapons or method of attack. He chose to open and close the debate, speaking half or three-quarters of an hour on each occasion in opposition to the league. This left President Lowell with an hour and a half for an extended address in support of the league, but with no chance for a rejoinder.

Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts will preside.

GAIN IN EXPORTS BY THE UNITED STATES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Exports continued to show great strength in February, according to a statement yesterday by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the total to all countries reaching \$583,000,000, an increase of approximately 43 per cent over February of last year. Exports of foodstuffs from the United States to the Allies, neutrals, Belgium relief, Red Cross and American expeditionary forces during the calendar year 1918 amounted to \$505,987,010 pounds, of which 2,500,000,000 pounds were pork products and 1,250,000,000 pounds beef products. During January of this year, 434,812,025 pounds were exported, an increase of 215,210,785 pounds over January, 1918.

PLAN TO DRAIN MICHIGAN LAND

One-Twelfth of Area of State Said to Be Swamp Which Is Capable of Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LANSING, Michigan.—Farmer members of the Michigan Legislature are making an effort to create a state drain commission for the development of much land throughout the State. It is estimated that one-twelfth of the land in Michigan is in swamps capable of drainage. Under the shallow waters of these swamps lies soil of rare richness. This alluvial loam, washed down from the highlands, needs only to be drained and exposed to the sunlight for a year, or sown with lime, the farmers say, in order to make it productive.

The present county drainage system has already resulted in the reclamation of large areas of valuable land. The fault of the county system, however, the farmers say, is that it cannot provide outlets for the flood of water brought down to the streams and rivers by the local drains. Trunk line drains are needed, and only a state drain commission could provide them.

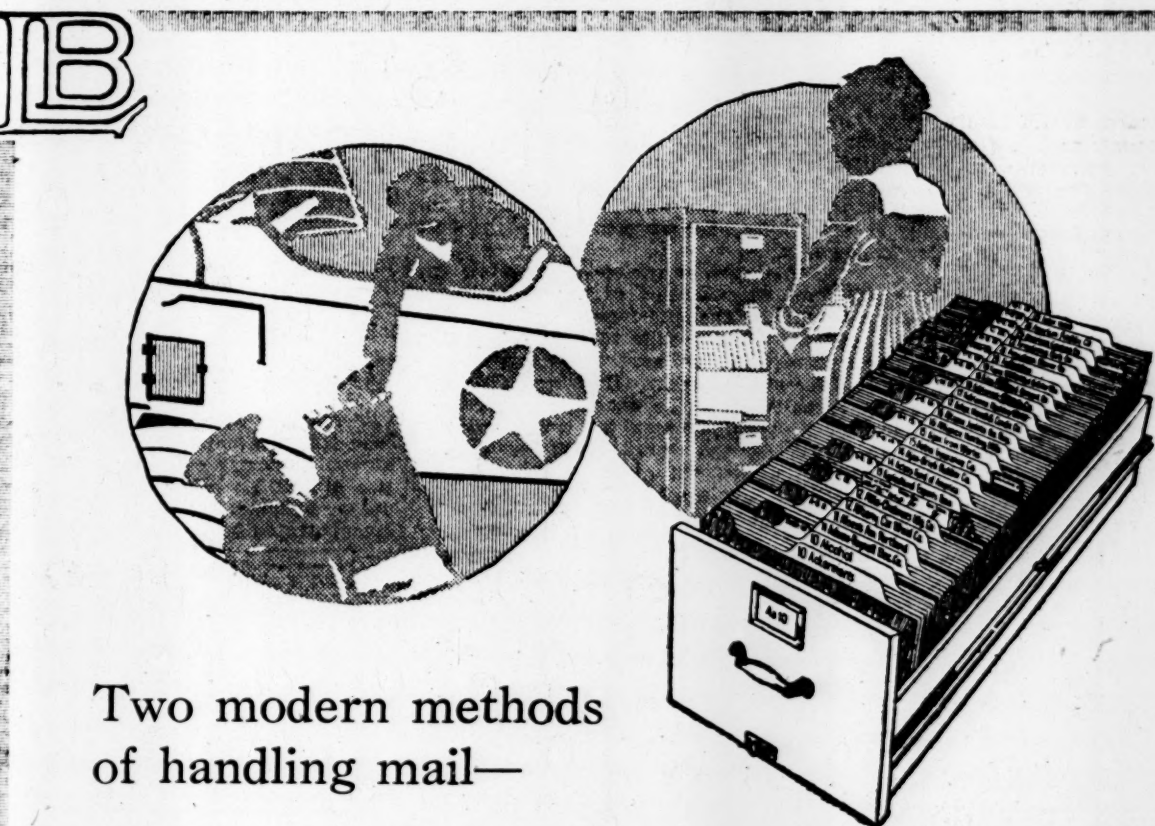
A bill to create a state drain commission has already been drawn by the drainage experts of the University of Michigan, and will be introduced in the state Legislature. This bill, however, will meet strong opposition, because it seeks to abolish the offices of the present county drain commissioners who have done much good work, and could do more in cooperation with a state commissioner.

HORACE GREELEY MEMORIAL

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—An option on the old Greeley house at East Poughkeepsie, Vermont, has been secured by the committee appointed by the Vermont Press Association at its annual meeting to provide a suitable memorial for Horace Greeley. It was in this house that the famous newspaper man learned the printer's trade. The building may be restored and preserved and a suitable memorial tablet erected.

INDEPENDENCE OF LEBANON

NEW YORK, New York.—The French Government regards with favor the plea that Lebanon, a province of 500,000 people formerly within the boundaries of Syria, be granted independence under protection of France, according to a cable received here by the Lebanon League of Progress from Nahoun Makarzel, president of the league, who is now in Paris.



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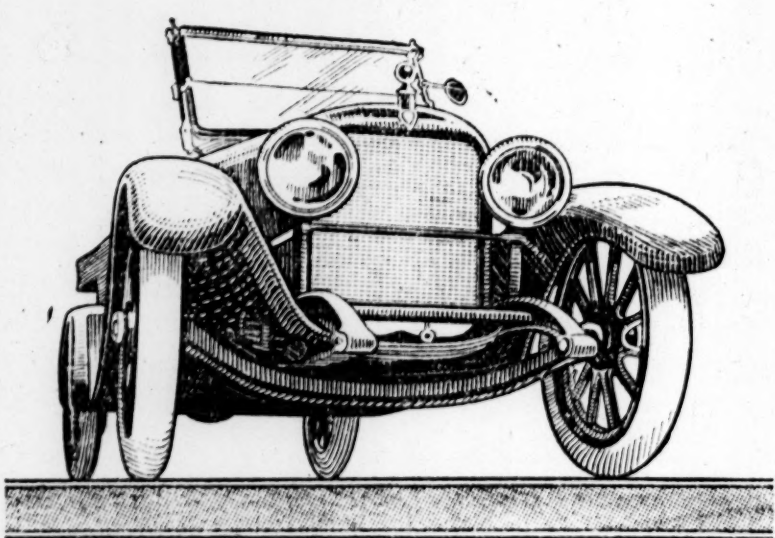
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SOCIAL INSURANCE
MERELY PALLIATIVE

Expert on Subject Declares That
Whole Thing Is False Issue—
Davenport Bill Up for Hear-
ing in New York Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, N. Y.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon the Davenport Compulsory Health Insurance Bill comes up for hearing in the New York Legislature. Opponents of the measure are prepared to base their chief arguments against it on their conviction that compulsory health insurance is absolutely opposed to the fundamentals of democracy.

Discussing the measure, Frederick L. Hoffman, an expert on social insurance, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The whole thing is a false issue, raised by an organization which lays claim to representing labor, but does not represent it. The people who know its effects do not want compulsory health insurance. They know that health conditions are improving in this country and they know that compulsory health insurance would not hasten that process. They know that compulsory health insurance is not at all preventive, but only palliative. The whole thing is an attempt to endow disease and the medical profession. It is an attempt to introduce Prussian paternalism into American government, and should be fought by every man and woman who is loyal to the American democracy."

Mr. Hoffman also declared, that, contrary to the common opinion on the subject, the medical profession was against social insurance because it would threaten the high-grade physicians and give undue help to the low grade.

Opinions Against System

Findings by Wisconsin Committee
May Be Used in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—One of the claims made for compulsory health insurance is that it prevents illness, with its attendant loss of wages. If this claim is brought up at the hearing on the Davenport Compulsory Health Insurance Bill in the New York Legislature at Albany today, opponents of the bill are prepared to submit a part of the report made on Jan. 1, 1919, by the Special Committee on Social Insurance of the Wisconsin Legislature. This report says:

"As far as the committee has been able to learn, health insurance in European countries is not accomplishing the end it was aimed to accomplish, namely, the prevention of sickness with its attendant loss of wages."

The report found wide divergence of opinion as to the effect of health insurance in other countries. "In Germany and Austria, with their strong, centralized governments," says the committee, "we would naturally expect such legislation to operate most effectively. Yet the statistics

from these countries do not show that favorable results have been obtained in cutting down the period of sickness."

Comparison With Germany

"In Germany, where health insurance was first introduced, the average number of wage earners recorded as ill in 1890 was 36.7 per hundred insured members, and 45.6 in 1913. The corresponding figures in Austria were 45.7 in 1890 and 51.8 in 1913. The average length of sickness for each sick member increased in Germany from 16.2 days in 1890 to 20.2 in 1913; and in Austria from 16.4 to 17.4. The average number of working days lost by each insured member on account of illness was 5.9 in Germany in 1885 when the law had just taken effect, 6.19 in 1890 and 9.19 in 1913. The Austrian statistics disclose an increase from 7.98 days in 1890 to 9.45 in 1913."

"In the United States, where compulsory health insurance has not as yet been adopted, health conditions are still superior to those in Germany and Austria. A comparison of the number of working days lost on account of illness in the United States and these two countries apparently confirms this opinion. In Germany an average of 9.19 days is lost annually by each insured person, despite the fact that compulsory health insurance has been in operation in that country for about 30 years. In Austria this average rises to 9.45 days. It is significant to note, however, that all studies made in this country have shown the number of days lost on account of illness to be well below those quoted for European countries."

Plan Not Practical

The decision of this committee on the whole subject is summarized by them, on page 46 of their report, as follows: "A careful study of the subject in the light of economic and social conditions in Wisconsin leads the committee to the conclusion that the acceptance of compulsory health insurance is neither practical nor feasible at this time. There is no urgent, well-defined demand for an innovation which on the one hand imposes a heavy tax upon a large non-participating constituency, and on the other tends to serve only a comparatively small number of beneficiaries. While it is true that the Wisconsin Federation of Labor and State Medical Society have gone on record in favor of the principle of health insurance, investigation among individual members of both organizations shows a woeful lack of knowledge or information on the subject, with no definite plan for the practical operation of such a law."

As throwing light upon the attitude of organized labor toward compulsory health insurance, it is significant to note that the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers at its convention in May, 1918, unanimously adopted the report of its committee on this subject, which declared:

"We do not approve of any legislation that would compel our members to take out health insurance. We recommend that the grand body go on record as opposing any state legislation compelling our members to take out such insurance, and that our state representatives be notified to this effect. We believe that if such compulsory legislation were enacted it would be injurious to our organization."

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the

brotherhood, and chairman of the social insurance department of the National Civic Federation, has written in the Federation Review his views in opposition to compulsory health insurance.

"Despite the efforts to bewilder legislators and the public by claims to the contrary," says Mr. Stone, "and by local efforts to dissuade labor, there has been no substantial change in its attitude of opposition."

Mr. Stone points out that the American Federation of Labor year by year has affirmed its opposition to such insurance. "The trickery of the group of social reformers who are attempting to foist upon labor a pernicious system of compulsory health insurance," Mr. Stone says, "was evidenced when effort was made to convey to the public the impression that Samuel Gompers had changed his position. This was done during his absence in Europe where he was rendering patriotic service last August. They revamped an address of Mr. Gompers published in the Official Bulletin of the Committee on Public Information and issued it as a press statement of their own organization. This 'made over' speech, originally addressed officially to members of the committee on Labor, advisory commission, Council of National Defense, contained the inserted deduction that 'this was regarded as the opening way for the early adoption of social health insurance' (again no mention of 'compulsory' which that organization, the American Association for Labor Legislation, advocates). This was quite evidently a sinister, deliberate effort to mislead. Fortunately, a good trade unionist was at hand to protect the position of Mr. Gompers. His assistant on the committee on Labor, Mathew Woll, president of the International Photo-Engravers Union, promptly issued a denial."

"All admit that there is need for

further development of voluntary forms of social insurance and improvements in methods and in state regulations, but such schemes should be in conformity with the principles of our government and the spirit of our people. Labor will not welcome an undigested millennial cure-all."

"As persistently as were efforts made throughout the country to secure the adoption of compulsory health legislation did the social insurance department of the National Civic Federation circulate facts as to its true meaning. The general situation today in the main is encouraging."

"In California, the referendum submitted to the people, for a constitutional amendment permitting such legislation, was defeated by a large majority vote. In Massachusetts, several attempts to incorporate provisions for compulsory insurance at the recent constitutional convention failed. Also, the commissions appointed to in-

vestigate the subject reported adversely."

"In Illinois, the Sickness Insurance Commission, appointed a year ago, has not yet made its report. A campaign by the proponents is being waged at present in that State. In Connecticut, a commission has held public hearings and it is understood will report against the proposition at this session of the Legislature."

"The Wisconsin Legislature has just defeated a bill providing for compulsory health insurance and has gone on record as willing to strengthen the existing health agencies. The Ohio commission which only began its work seriously in the late fall has presented a majority report recommending some form of compulsory insurance."

Of the Davenport Bill, now before the New York Legislature, Mr. Stone says:

"When the workers of this State

realize among other things that individuals traveling about will not receive insurance, even Germany with her methods not having worked this out, that trade union funds will be interfered with and that contributions, necessary to pay current cost, may be levied monthly without limit, they are not likely to support any such proposed legislation."

INTERCOLLEGIATE AIR CONTESTS

NEW YORK, New York—In conjunction with the second Pan-American convention and exhibition at Atlantic City during May, an intercollegiate seaplane tournament is to be held during three months of summer, it is announced by the Aero Club of America. There will be an intercollegiate seaplane race over a five-mile course for a \$2000 trophy in May. There will also be airplane and dirigible balloon contests.

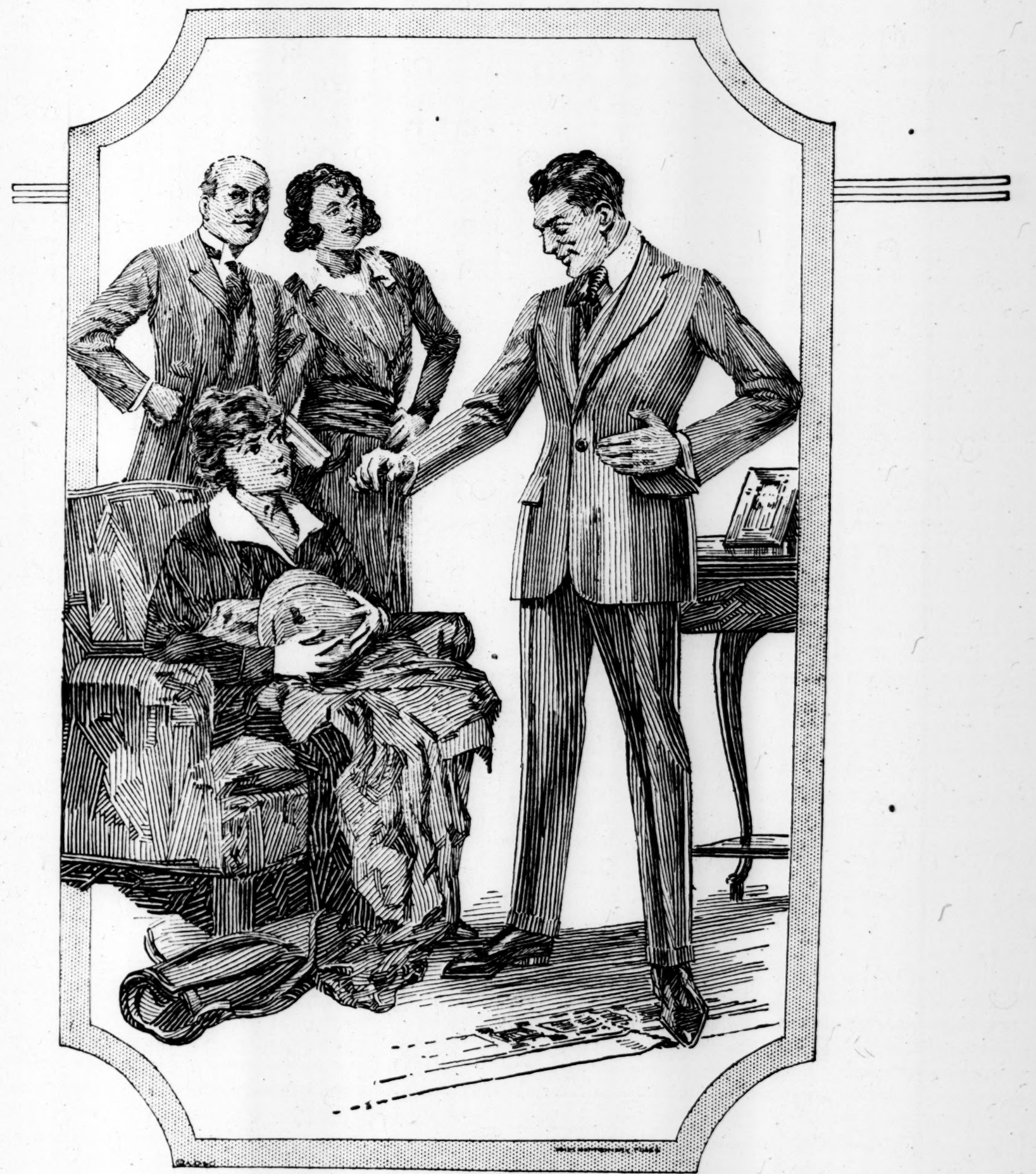
ST. LOUIS TEACHERS
PLAN COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The St. Louis Grade Teachers Association has reported that a committee named to acquaint the Board of Education with its existence and plans, found that the school officials are not opposed to the organization. It was stated that the board did not "cordially indorse" its existence, but would not oppose its work. It was also stated that the work would not be confined to St. Louis, but would include state activities in trying to improve school and teachers' conditions and circumstances. Plans are under consideration for the creation of a teachers' rest camp near St. Louis, and the establishment of a loan system for teachers.

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WORK OF BUILDING THE NEW ARMENIA

Professor Thoumaian Submits Proofs of Armenian Capacity for Self-Government, Organization and Leadership

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 13.

LONDON, England.—Continuing his articles dealing with some important aspects of the Armenian question which is now being discussed by the Peace Conference, Professor Thoumaian, formerly a professor at the American College at Marzouvan during the massacres and persecutions of the Hamidian regime, says, "Some people entertain doubts as to the administrative ability of the Armenians. Such a doubt can however exist only for people who are ignorant of the history of the Armenians, both ancient and modern. In days gone by Armenia was an important free state, populous, progressive and prosperous, and it was only as comparatively recently as 1375 that this kingdom came to an end. Scattered as the Armenians are, they have proved their administrative capacity in almost every land where they are to be found. India, Russia, Egypt, Poland, Persia, Turkey, have good cause to know this. India, they secured important posts at the courts of the native princes, and became the forerunners and the valuable auxiliaries of British penetration which came later. In Russia, they produced wise administrators and able generals. Lozis Melikoff, who was at one time invested with the dictatorship of Russia, prepared the first draft of the Russian constitution, and advised the Tsar Alexander to adopt it. It was only the Tsar's assassination which unfortunately prevented it from coming into operation; for it probably would have saved Russia from the present Bolshevik plight into which she has fallen. The names of General Madatof, Ghoucasoff, Papoutof and Alexeff are very well known. Persia had her Armenian statesmen, Melkon Khan, the champion of liberalism, and Ephrem Khan, the savior of the Constitution, to mention only the comparatively recent ones. In ancient Egypt a series of Armenian Veziers governed the Khalifate of the Fatimites, almost singlehanded. The Armenians had also a great share in the molding of modern Egypt. The names of Boghos Bey, Artin Bey and Noubar Pasha are still remembered by the people. Any one of these statesmen could have been entrusted with the task of administering any state. Poland also had Armenian celebrities. In the armies of John Sobieski, King of Poland, who in 1683 saved Vienna from falling into the hands of the Turks, there were 5000 Armenians. Lukatch, lately Prime Minister of Hungary, was an Armenian.

Able Armenians

"Is it necessary to dwell upon the important positions the Armenians have held in the Turkish Government? Many of them at various times have rendered valuable services, especially in the financial department and the Foreign Office. The names of the Dadian and Duzian families have not been forgotten up to this day. Kazez Artin Pasha, Hazop Pasha, Portukel Pasha and Noradounzian Efendi, the able Foreign Secretary in Kiam Pasha's last Cabinet—and a host of others have all played their parts as able administrators. Odian Efendi, the true author of the Turkish constitution, was an Armenian. Coming to the present time, we find the Armenian, Oskan Efendi, ably carrying out the arduous duties of Minister of Posts and Telegraphs a short time back. Perhaps it would not be out of place to remind those who are apt to forget it, that in the Byzantine Empire, the part played by the Armenians was second only to that of the Greeks. Twelve Armenians ascended the imperial throne, and their reigns were among the best; it will suffice, however, to mention the names of Leo Tornikes and Vassil. There is a host of able Armenian generals on record, such as Nerses, who cleared Italy of the Goths and brought it back into the Empire; Moushegh, who reestablished Khosroes II on his throne in Persia; Alexis Moushegh, the family of Peretz, Artavan, and many others. A further dozen or so aspired to the same imperial throne but failed to secure this supreme position.

National Solidarity

Some people, however, will continue to object to the creation of an Armenian independent state, on the grounds that the Armenians being scattered all over the world, are not an organized people. Impartial persons should, however, on the contrary, admire the good organization of this people, and their strong solidarity. In spite of the difficulties that their scattered condition would entail, they are highly organized, and so would easily overcome any difficulty. Of course they have no civil government of their own at present; but they consider their Catholics, not merely as the head of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, but also as the head of the whole nation in all parts of the world. Both the Catholic and the Protestant portions of the nation, regard him as the head of the community, and respect his authority as such. As soon as a fair number of Armenians have settled anywhere, their first step is to organize themselves; a committee is elected to look after the affairs of the community, to start a church and a school if possible, and to enter into communication with other Armenian communities and with the Catholics himself.

When any disaster takes place anywhere, help comes at once from the Armenians all over the world. Any dispute or quarrel is generally amicably arranged among themselves. Those who are sceptical as to these

facts, need only take the trouble to examine the organization of the Armenian communities in England, for instance, both in London and Manchester, or in America. The most striking example of Armenian organization is to be seen among the Armenians of Turkey. There this instinct of organization was so strong that it has survived five centuries of persecution, and in spite of the diabolical policy of the Turkish Government, "divide ut regnas," the Armenians kept together with the most striking solidarity and at the last in 1860 forced the Turkish Government to grant them a constitution. They thus became the first constitutional people in Turkey, and in fact in the whole of the East. In this constitution, they once again solemnly asserted the old national ideal of democracy. Every official, committee or council, from the Catholics down to the village priest or teacher, must be elected by the peoples' vote. Strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact that the Armenian women obtained their vote long before their British sisters. In a Bull, Catholikos Khrimian sanctioned the woman's vote as being in accordance with the ancient traditions of the Armenian Church.

"Does not all this show that organization, and constitutional life and manner are innate in the character of the Armenian people? For all this, the Armenians feel that not only do they deserve to have a separate national existence in Armenia as the rightful owners of the land, and because they have proved in all ages and countries their ability for administration and organized constitutional life; but they think that as one of the belligerent nations they have the right to claim it. They have already, for over 40 years, claimed and fought for the right of self-determination, that the Turk should not have dominion over them! Their participation in this war and the great services they have rendered the allied cause, has already been clearly set forth by Lord Robert Cecil in his letter to Lord Bryce, and so need not be repeated here. Suffice it to say that their participation in this war was not a mere chance of circumstances, but was rather the natural outcome of their long-standing and unflinching sympathy with the allied powers. Therefore they did not wait to be invited or drawn into the war, neither did they wait to see which party would be the stronger in order to throw in their lot with the winning side. Again, they did not bargain with the Allies for the price of their participation, as did the Balkan people, thus losing precious opportunities. It was for this unflinching sympathy that the Armenians suffered most cruelly at the hands of the Turkish Government, and this is why they fought in the ranks of the Allies to the best of their ability. They wish it to be understood that both in Turkey and in the Caucasus, being out of the reach of the allied powers, they fought quite singlehanded, using their own resources and financing their own efforts. Therefore they have the right, like any other small belligerent, to the country for which they have fought and undergone such heavy sacrifices.

Demand Independence

"Promises of most liberal reforms, a nominal autonomy, or a kind of Home Rule, would not satisfy the Armenians. Such an autonomy, comprising Kars, Erivan, Elizavetpol, Erzeroum, Bitlis and Van, was offered them by the Turks at the commencement of the war; but they unhesitatingly rejected the proposal and have since paid dearly for it. What alone would satisfy them, is to be constituted an independent state in Armenia, namely, within the boundaries of the six vilayets and Cilicia, with the help and under the supervision of the allied powers, or the League of Nations. If the powers are really anxious to put an end to the troubles in these countries, by bestowing on them a durable peace, justice must be done to this claim of Armenia. Anything less than this will be a source of dissatisfaction which would be a permanent menace to the peace in Asia.

"In conclusion it may be pointed out that there are only three races to whom Armenia can be assigned. These are the Armenians, the Kurds and the Turks. If, for the sake of argument, it is not given to the Armenians, can it reasonably be ceded to the Turks? What claim have they to it? Was it originally their country? To all these questions we answer unequivocally, no.

A Public Service

UNDER Fuel Administration Regulations last year we were under no obligations to supply Schoolhouses, Fire Dept. Houses, and other Public Buildings, as they had not been our customers. However, on request of the Fuel Committee we delivered them hundreds of tons of coal when they were unable to get it from their former sources of supply. This was clearly another instance of Metropolitan Service to the Public.

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They have only the right belonging to the conqueror, and this they have forfeited through centuries of misgovernment and organized brigandage. They have done no good to the country, or to the people at large; no improvement of roads was undertaken, nor was any work of public utility carried out. They did not even encourage commerce, industry or agriculture; and their rule has been simply ruinous to that fair country. Who will guarantee that they will behave differently in the future, and what securities will be offered? What will the world and humanity benefit by such a course?

"Would the case be any better if the country were given over to the Kurds? Are they capable of encouraging a settled existence, being themselves a nomadic race? Have they any industry, commerce, or even a taste for civilized life? How are they going to do any good to the land and its inhabitants when they have not even a written language of their own? All they are capable of is to plunder, to rob and to destroy. Was it for the purpose of helping and encouraging the rapacious appetite of such a people, and to put the Armenians under them, that the democracies of Europe waged war for over four years? Did the Armenians undergo so unparalleled an agony and martyrdom for such a cause? Certainly not. Besides, the Kurds have never put forward such a claim, knowing full well that the world would laugh at them if they did. Every one knows that they are neither capable nor desirous of taking over the reins of affairs. All they desire is to be free to plunder and to live at the expense of others.

Armenia for the Armenians

"There remains but one reasonable and possible solution to the question, namely, 'Armenia for the Armenians.' The country is theirs; they have been claiming it for over 40 years, and they have made great sacrifices for it. They are the only civilized and progressive element in the land, and they are desirous and capable of developing the country to its full. They have both the men and the means, and their patriotic feeling is so strong within their breast that it will certainly be a great incentive for work. But of course at the beginning the allied powers must help the Armenians in getting on their feet, as they are doing in the case of Belgium and Serbia.

"This is the wish and the claim of the Armenians, and we think we are justified in adding that it is both a reasonable and a just claim. "It is with a wish to avoid any questions concerning Russia—because of their complicated nature—that we have purposely abstained from bringing within the scope of the present article the question of Russian Armenia. There can be no doubt whatever that the 2,000,000 Armenians living in compact Russian Armenia and contiguous to their compatriots of the Turkish Armenia will be brought, in some way or other, within the boundaries of the new Armenian State, as its constituent part. It is quite inconceivable that the Allies would ever entertain the idea of creating two Armenian states for such a small nation, one in Turkish and another in Russian territory. Should such an idea ever be entertained its natural outcome would be a repetition of the unsuccessful experience effected by the Treaty of Berlin in the case of Bulgaria and Eastern Rumania.

"As to the number of Armenians in Russia, we give below the statistics of the 11 Armenian districts published by the Kerensky Government and taken as a basis for the election of the 'Constituent Assembly.'"

REALTY INTEREST STIMULATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—Real estate men state that the coming of prohibition has greatly stimulated interest in realty to be used as sites for theatrical ventures.

ELEVENTH SOCIALIST CONGRESS IN SPAIN

Members Meet to Consider Questions of International Policy and Intensive Propaganda Work Throughout Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The eleventh Socialist Congress which was held in Madrid lasted some 10 days, which is much longer than the great Socialist congresses in other countries need for their extensive labors. At the outset, when Señor Acevedo presided, a number of special committees were appointed to consider separate questions, and these went happily to their labors and rejoiced in their continuation. A committee was formed to consider a report on international policy; another to deal with the minimum program; a third for the control and development of the newspaper El Socialista; a fourth for national policy; a fifth for the agrarian program; a sixth for the nomination of officers and committees; and a seventh for finance. It was decided at the outset to send greetings to the republic in Germany, Austria, and Russia, to express the desire of the congress for the reestablishment of the International and its early resumption of work, and to demand the reduction of the Spanish Army and the abandonment of the Moroccan enterprise. Ultimately it was determined to appoint one more committee to consider the army question, which was regarded as of the utmost importance.

International Policy

When the congress got to work on its business, one of the first proceedings was to set up an attack on its National Committee, especially in regard to its influence upon the party organ, El Socialista. This was a considerable bone of contention at various periods of the gathering. Señor Milla opened the attack and declared that the National Committee had inspired the pro-Allies campaign of El Socialista with far too much passion. Paragraphs had appeared in it which were injurious to the International in some respects, and the paper had treated the Russian revolution with less understanding and sympathy than it deserved.

After various delegates had expressed their views, which differed considerably, Señor Besteiro, in defending the action of the committee, pointed out that at the last congress it was agreed that the international policy of the party should be developed in the direction of open sympathy with the allied democracies. The party, and El Socialista with it, had consequently maintained that criterion. Señor Anguiano and others thought that such a discussion ought to be postponed until international policy came up for consideration, but nevertheless Señor Milla forced a division on a resolution hostile to the newspaper and the committee, which was defeated by 51 votes to 5. At various periods in subsequent sessions the question of the policy and management of the paper formed the subject of debate. Various delegates considered that its action in regard to the military juntas of defense had been weak and wrong, and the point that it had been excessively pro-ally persisted in. Against these accusations Señor Besteiro and other prominent members of the executive raised

a strong protest. Various proposals for enlarging and increasing the scope and activities of the paper and generally reorganizing it were considered.

Strikes on Newspapers

In the early stages of the congress a mass of resolutions and recommendations from Socialist centers in different parts of the country were submitted, a large proportion of them being passed without discussion. From Oviedo there was one which provoked some discussion, to the effect that when there was a strike at a newspaper office, or a boycott was set up against the establishment, all members of the party who were engaged in the editorial and managerial, ought to make common cause with the strikers unless the collective labor organization that decreed the strike or the local Socialist organization did not consider such solidarity essential. Señor Nunez Arenas expressed himself against the proposition, and instanced the strike in the offices of the weekly periodical Nueva España, in the case of which the compositors did not wish to join the editorial staff who had struck, such a course of procedure not commending itself to them. The majority of the congress, however, seemed to like the recommendation, which they said embraced a sound Socialist tenet, and with some slight amendment it was passed.

An Intensive Propaganda

Then a series of recommendations from different places on the subject of propaganda were submitted, one being that it should be intensified in agricultural districts, particularly in Andalusia; another that a propaganda district should be established for each region, the expense to be borne by the common fund, and the person engaged to give up his time solely to this work; another that a special propaganda campaign should be carried on in Catalonia on account of its great industrial importance; another that twice a year a member of the executive should conduct a propaganda campaign in those parts where it seemed necessary and which had not the advantage of adequate Socialist organizations; and another that a campaign should be conducted in the region of Valencia.

Then it was separately recommended that measures should be considered for carrying on an intensive and definitely Socialist campaign throughout the country, "taking into account the capitalist greed manifested on the one hand, and on the other the sympathetic feeling toward the party that had been created as the result of its action in the strike of August, 1917, and the parliamentary work it had accomplished." The Gandia Socialists who proposed this scheme recommended that to carry it into effect a series of meetings and lectures should be arranged throughout Spain, at which Socialist ideas should be expounded, and that every month for a year the national committee should print 1,000,000 leaflets or pamphlets which it should supply to the districts at cost price, to be distributed broadcast by them. Then, in the matter of Socialist education, it was agreed, upon propositions from various centers, that the party should give its moral and material assistance to the establishment of an evening school for women, this to be considered a point of its political program; that a Socialist educational institution should be established; and that, as had been done abroad, a commission should be appointed, consisting of representatives of the General Union of Workers, the Socialist Party and other analogous organizations, to study all the problems of national life,

especially those affecting the proletariat, submitting concrete and practical solutions, and that it should set up a statistical department where all kinds of facts which would serve for the better preparation for facing the responsibilities of the future should be filed, in order that those who were engaged on propaganda in different parts of the country should send reports on local requirements to headquarters, and so forth.

The agrarian program, or the attempt to form one, brought about discussions at various sessions, the supporters of a maximum program being continually at variance with those who proposed a minimum, especially on the twelfth clause of the report submitted by the special committee, which stated that occupiers should have the right to acquire as proprietors the land that they cultivated, by means of an annual contribution which should be fixed in accordance with the value of the property and the period over which the payments were to extend, this to be not less than 25 years, in order that the smaller cultivators might be fairly accommodated.

Party's Political Program

Subsequently the committee appointed to consider the agrarian program submitted a report calling for the acquisition of land by the State, assistance to small holders, and other reforms, and at the same time recommended the institution of an intense campaign in favor of the immediate adoption of such reforms. Other parts of the program were then further considered, and a special committee was appointed to shape all the resolutions that had been approved into a whole which should constitute the minimum program and should be circulated as the minimum program put forward by the Congress.

In its later stages the Congress gave its attention to its political program. It confirmed a previous decision concerning Moroccan policy, demanding the termination of military action and the repatriation of all the Spanish troops. A scheme of education for the consular service was called for. The question of Socialist participation in the ministry was raised, but nothing was determined in the matter, the opinions expressed being very contradictory.

Then, in the last session there was a long discussion on the relations of the party with the other political parties. Señor Moran proposed that the Republican-Socialist conjunction should be broken; and while various points in the committee report submitted were rejected, others, being chiefly of a doctrinal character and quite in keeping with the ideals of the party were approved. Señor Acevedo asked for "a concrete definition of what was understood by Left and Right," and with this proposition the Congress sailed off into a long discussion.

sion, which seemed as if it might require the full period of another Congress for its satisfaction. At the crisis Señor Besteiro came forward and brought the gathering back to realities. He said, to begin with, that it was no use discussing such a "conjunction" as had been referred to, when so far it did not exist. The Socialist Party, he said, was what the problems that were laid before it demanded it should be.

Republicans and Socialists

He thought it would be well if the Congress confined its consideration to three points, namely: the advantage of a change of régime; the realization of concrete acts in association with the Republicans (taking into consideration the fact that the question of the republic was one that extended beyond Republicans and had become a national problem, and its being understood that each step in collaboration should be well defined and brought about by the convergence of opinion to a common point); and, third, the appointment of a small committee to act in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Republican Party, to agree upon certain modes of procedure with a full knowledge of the work that was being done by each of the parties. However, in spite of the appeal of Señor Besteiro, the Congress went on to discuss the subject for more than an hour, at the end of which it approved the report presented with only one dissentient. Then, as the last of the matters of policy dealt with, the Congress unanimously voted for a reduction of the army by 50 per cent.

The election of committees and officers resulted as follows: National committee, Señores Pablo Iglesias, Besteiro and Azorin, with Señores Verdes Montenegro, Fabra Rivas and Ovejero as substitutes; executive committee, Señores Pablo Iglesias (president), Besteiro (vice-president), Anguiano (secretary), Nunez Tomas (assistant secretary), Sabot (secretary of proceedings), and Caballero and Prieto (members); agrarian secretary, Señor Ovejero; women's secretary, Señora Virginia Gonzalez; secretary of studies, Señor Nunez Arenas; international bureau, Señores Besteiro, Fabra Rivas and a member to be nominated by the minority, with Señores Nunez Arenas and Ovejero as substitutes; director of El Socialista, Señor Pablo Iglesias (re-elected). With all this it was 2 o'clock in the morning when the last session of the Congress was terminated.

FUND TO AID SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas.—The Texas Legislature has passed a bill, approved by the Governor, appropriating \$4,000,000 as additional support, during the next two years, to those rural schools that shall meet certain conditions laid down.

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PORTUGAL'S PLIGHT SEEN FROM SPAIN

According to "Royalist" Decrees Issued From Oporto, Republic Is "Abolished" and the Braganza Dynasty "Restored"

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on March 17 and 18.

III

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—To transform a republic, even when it is not a very good and sound one, back into a monarchy is not such an easy and simple matter as it might seem to the uninitiated at first sight, apart altogether from questions of arms and order. If his military schemes necessarily absorb much of Paiva Couceiro's time, he must be much over-worked through the exigencies of preparing and issuing new royal decrees, or the decrees of the "monarchist executive," at Oporto, establishing the country, nominally at all events, on a proper kingly basis. So much in the Republican way has been done in the last few years that Couceiro finds every day that there is a new batch of undoings to be tackled.

The "Royal" Decrees

A steady stream of the new royal decrees is running now from the Royalist headquarters in Oporto, and it is interesting to look at some of them. In the first batch of all there were half a dozen which made a foundation for the reestablishment of the monarchy, the first of the six abolishing the Republican régime and restoring the Braganza dynasty in the person of Manoel II, who had thus to consider himself restored. The second suspended the constitutional guarantees; the third authorized the organization of a volunteer battalion at Oporto for the internal defense of the State; the fourth reinstated all the civil servants who were discharged on the formation of the republic; the fifth transformed the Republican guard of Oporto into a royal guard; and the sixth repealed the law of church and state, providing that relations between the two should be regulated by the Vatican.

This was the spade-work, as it were. Since then there have been many more decrees of all kinds, dealing with religious, economic, administrative, military, and all sorts of matters. The economies of the newly restored monarchy—take it at its own description—seem somewhat venturesome. An early decree was in the direction of cheapening the cost of food, an excellent way of playing for popular favor if the same can be maintained. It was determined that maize bread should be sold in Oporto at the equivalent of five American cents the pound, and that meat, rice and sugar should also be sold more cheaply. It was stated accordingly that the food crisis was over. In passing it may be mentioned in connection with food that the proprietor of the La Fama Restaurant at Vigo has sent a telegram to Senhor Luis Magalhães, the Foreign Minister in the new Royalist Cabinet, as follows: "I congratulate you on your appointment and request that you will kindly forward me the 4000 pesetas that you have owed me for seven months for dinners in my restaurant."

Then there was a decree abolishing the monetary system of escudos and reestablishing the circulation of reis; and permitting the entry into Portugal of all Portuguese expelled for their monarchical and religious opinions, this being equivalent to the readmission of the religious orders, several of which had established themselves at Tuy just over the River Minho. At the same time it was intimated that the Spanish Government had authorized the exportation of 2000 tons of rice to Portugal at the instance of a well-

known Monarchist who was supposed to be working in the interests of the Oporto Government at Madrid.

Then the Finance Minister issued a decree notifying that for the future all Bank of Portugal notes in circulation must be stamped on the back with the words "Kingdom of Portugal, Jan. 1, 1919," or be replaced. After Feb. 25 such notes for 20,000, 50,000, and 100,000 reis, which were not stamped in the manner indicated, would cease to be legal currency of the realm. Bank notes, it was stated, were to be handed in at the branch at Oporto or at its agencies, and 10 per cent of the value represented in the case of notes of less than 20,000 reis would be remitted to the owners, the remainder being treated as a free deposit. The bank would remain under obligation to refund to the depositors, at intervals of 10 days, instalments of 10 per cent of their deposits until the whole sum had been repaid. The larger notes, such as are not to be legal currency after Feb. 25, would, however, be changed on behalf of the State up to May 21 on the deduction of a state tax of 2 per cent, and from May 21 to July 30 the tax would be 5 per cent. Thereafter the Bank of Portugal would be under no obligation to change notes that had not been stamped in accordance with directions. Notes of less than 20,000 reis in circulation then would continue to be legal tender until orders were issued to replace them or a period fixed for stamping them. Depositors might draw checks representing the value of the notes deposited with the bank, and when these checks had been endorsed they would be legal tender. Notes for 25 and 50 centimes were to be issued on the request of merchants and bankers.

Lower Cost of Living

As indicating the success of their economic measures, the Royalists officially announce that the people of Oporto are positively being supplied with foodstuffs at half the price they previously paid for them, and that active steps are being taken to grant the same blessing to all other places that come into the movement; that military pay, allowances, and pensions are being paid, likewise the payment of civil officials has been begun, that the gendarmerie and customs officials no longer have anything owing to them, and that all public debts will soon be satisfactorily met. To the end of such announcements is tacked on the item that the formation of a new Cabinet at Lisbon has created the "worst possible impression" at Oporto, inasmuch as it is composed entirely of political extremists.

Large numbers of Monarchists are continually crossing the frontier over the River Minho to Tuy on the Spanish side, to exchange impressions with the Monarchist colony there and to get all the latest news from Lisbon, which, with communications cut between Oporto and the south, can now only be derived by means of the Spanish newspapers which are greatly in demand. There has just passed through Tuy in a fast automobile and in strict incognito the Royalist Food Minister who was accompanied by his secretaries, Alfonso Pacondo and Joaquin Pace, the latter being brother of President Sidonio Pais and former attaché of the Portuguese legation at Madrid. Without stopping at all at Tuy the automobile went on rapidly to Guilary so as to enable the minister there to join the train from Vigo to Madrid in which was traveling also the Finance Minister, Senhor Magalhães.

There was much curiosity as to the object of this journey to Madrid. A political personage who had accompanied them to the station said that their mission was to treat with the Spanish Government on questions of food supply, since the scarcity and the high prices in Portugal were the cause of many disturbances. In spite of this explanation, however, it is believed that the real object of the journey was of a very different kind, and was neither more nor less than to try to induce the Spanish Government to recognize the Royalists as belligerents. It is urged that if it had been

merely a matter of the food supply, it would have been sufficient if the Food Minister had gone to Madrid.

Warships Off Oporto

There can be no doubt that, in spite of all their decrees and announcements, the Royalists at this stage were becoming exceedingly anxious about the immediate future, as some of them who came over into Spain admitted, since three governmental warships had made their appearance some way out at sea off Oporto and a blockade of Oporto and the north of Portugal had evidently been instituted. Then Oporto's only open railway communication with the north and her only roads run along the seashore, and it would evidently be a very simple thing for the governmental forces, with the assistance of their warships, to cut this communication, which measure would isolate Oporto from the north and from Spain as well.

In the meantime there are numerous inquiries as to the whereabouts of Dom Manoel. Reports that he is still in England can hardly be credited by the more unsophisticated Royalists; and those who have given such precise details as to his landing at one place or another, his crossing the Minho, and his proceeding thence in an automobile in the direction of Oporto, ask, Where is he if he is not in Portugal? This is in certain circumstances an ingenious and a troublesome question. The historic city of Badajoz on the frontier is now being associated with this matter. A first report stated that an automobile containing Manoel and three other persons had arrived there and that the former King and two of his companions had then taken the train for Galicia—in the north of Spain just above Portugal—the other friend continuing with the automobile in the direction of Madrid.

Another report, which came along immediately afterward, was very circumstantial. It stated that several automobiles had arrived at Badajoz, and that the chief car, which was a kind of leader or captain, bore the British flag. This naturally created much curiosity among the people, and the local newspaper Nuevo Diario de Badajoz promptly had an interview with one of the party, who intimated that he might speak freely since by the time that he said was published he would be far away. In the name of the committee of which he was a member, therefore, he said that the whole of the north of Portugal had pronounced itself in favor of the monarchy, and it was beginning to be recognized in many places in the south. He said that all the garrisons of Portugal with very few exceptions were for the Monarchists, but that the attitude of the civil population of Lisbon was uncertain. The congregation of automobiles at Badajoz was explained by the statement that a reunion there with monarchical elements of the south had been arranged. On this personage being asked where they were going next, he said, "Twenty-two hours' journey in an automobile from here. Although it was not definitely stated, the newspaper was given to understand that Manoel was of the party, since the personage who gave all the information said, "The King of Portugal has grateful memories already of Badajoz."

ORGANIZATION AT STRASBOURG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. STRASBOURG, France.—As the result of the resignations of the president of the Municipal Council of Strasbourg, M. Ungemach, and of Vice-Presidents MM. Peirotes and Neunreiter, a decree of the High Commissioner has increased the number of members of the commission from 25 to 26, and the number of vice-presidents from two to four. The commission thus completed has elected M. Pfersdorff, who is a barrister, to be president, and MM. Peirotes, Neunreiter, Laurent Meyer and Doll to be vice-presidents.

NEW ENGINEERS SOCIETY IN INDIA

British and American Engineers Discuss Future of Electrical Engineering in Indian Empire

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—A very successful engineering conference was held in Calcutta at the new year, as the outcome of which it has been resolved to form the Indian Society of Engineers, with an initial membership of about 150. The third day's proceedings consisted of a joint meeting of the British and American electrical institutes, presided over by Mr. H. P. Gibbs of the Tata Hydro-Electric Company.

In the course of his address Mr. Gibbs said: "It seems to me a specially propitious moment for coming together immediately after the practical conclusion of the world's great struggle against autocracy, in which so many of our two peoples have fought shoulder to shoulder and sacrificed even life for the attainment of their highest ideals. We of the American group greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us on this occasion by our sister institution, enabling us to participate with them in the privileges accorded to their own members."

Application of Electricity

"It will be in keeping with the occasion," continued Mr. Gibbs, "to make a few remarks concerning possibilities for the extended application of our electrical art in this great empire. I feel that India is essentially an agricultural country, and great wealth must accrue to the nation through extension and continued development of this great national asset, in connection with which our British and Indian engineers have set a mark and example for the rest of the world. Allied with such development various important industries must spring up with which electrical engineering must play an important part. Among others which are now being investigated with the intention of bringing them into operation are the extraction of various oils, such as coconut, cotton, linseed, sandal; also sugar making on a large scale; alcohol, acetone, scents, shipbuilding, bobbin making, and various other works. There are also to be exploited many important mineral deposits, and in addition to gold, iron, manganese, steel, chrome, and magnesite now extensively worked, we shall have important industries in copper, aluminum, chemical fertilizers, and so on, all requiring our assistance and cooperation in their development and transformation into the fabricated and marketable finished product.

"During the recent period of strife and turmoil throughout the world, the coal output of our Indian mines was strictly controlled. The better quality was reserved for government purposes, and inferior grades were of necessity taken by power users for steam generators. Such control clearly demonstrated two facts—one, that current practice and labor usage in coal mining was inadequate, and, two, that seams of coal previously worked could be commercially won and utilized. The latter, as a means of conservation of national resources, is most important, and I think I may

take it we are all agreed that these conditions can and will only be met and overcome by and through the introduction of electrically operated processes."

Mr. Gibbs proceeded: "Our two great railways which terminate in Bombay, are most seriously considering electrification of their local services and ghaut traffic, which should result in very extensive electrical engineering application. In fact, it is now generally admitted that existing conditions render the latter almost a necessity, and it must soon be carried into effect as a means of enabling them to cope with the increased traffic of the near future."

American Engineers Welcomed

In proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Gibbs for his address, J. W. Meares, electrical adviser to the government of India, who is himself engaged at the present time in an important survey of possible power centers in India, said it was of the highest importance to the new society to have engineers like Mr. Gibbs associated with it, "because," added Mr. Meares, "the Tata Hydro-Electric Company and the subsidiary companies attached to it are making a new world in the Bombay presidency altogether, and we want many more Tata companies in this country, and many more H. P. Gibbses, otherwise things will be apt to go on in the old way I referred to in my address the other day, and we shall not make progress on a really large scale. I think, therefore, we can say that American engineers in this country will all be a very welcome addition to our numbers. There are very few of them, and as far as I know, there are no engineers of any other nationality in this country. We may get engineers from other parts of the world later on. Japan, as you know, is making a great catch in the Indian market, and we shall welcome engineers from all over the world, with the exception of the alien enemy countries, whom we do not want."

There is reason to believe that Mr. Meares' remarks about the fewness of American engineers in India will not apply to the situation for long.

WOMEN CANDIDATES FOR PARLIAMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The following interesting comment on the results of the recent general election as regards the defeat of the women candidates is contributed to the International Woman Suffrage News by Mrs. Ray Strachey, honorable parliamentary secretary of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies:

"The result of the general election proved a great disappointment as far as women are concerned. Of the 16 women candidates who stood for Parliament, not one was returned for an English, Scottish, or Welsh constituency, and only one for an Irish constituency. No sooner were the election results announced than the Na-

tional Union of Women's Suffrage Societies was inundated with inquiries: 'How do you account for the defeat of women?' 'Did women voters vote against women candidates?' and so forth. It is, of course, difficult to measure with any accuracy the causes which contributed to the defeat of women at the poll, but most of us remain convinced that women were defeated, not as women, but as candidates. As women, they met with little prejudice, and were accorded a very friendly reception by their constituencies. Their defeat was probably due to the same causes as the defeat of the 700 or so unsuccessful men candidates—that is to say, the defeated women were not (with one exception) recognized coalition candidates, the one exception being the woman who came nearest victory. Nothing but half-hearted coalition had a chance at this election, and the Coalition Party—like all others—was not confident enough of the success of the experiment to adopt women candidates as readily as men candidates. We do not believe, either, that women voted against women as women. The woman voter voted according to her party, as we had always anticipated and hoped, and naturally could not support a woman not of her party. But there is no reason to suppose that where a woman of her party was standing she withheld her vote. We are, of course, all disappointed by the result of the election, but we do not in any way feel that it is a setback to the woman's movement. We know that women will again stand—and successfully this time—as parliamentary candidates."

RECENT EDITORIAL CHANGE ON THE TIMES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is understood that the following letter of resignation was addressed by Mr. Dawson to Mr. John Walter. It will be remembered that Mr. Dawson has been succeeded in the office of editor by the former foreign editor, Mr. Henry Wickham Stead.

"2, Smith-square, Westminster, C. W. I., Feb. 18, 1919.

"My dear Walter.—I have been awaiting your arrival from Spain in order to tender to you, as chairman of the company, my formal resignation of the editorship of The Times."

"I need not trouble you with details of the correspondence leading finally to this decision. It is a step to which I had in any case been making up my mind for some weeks past—ever since it became clear that Lord Northcliffe was constantly dissatisfied with the policy of The Times on the ground that it differed from his own expressions of opinion in other newspapers. Nothing is worse for a newspaper than any sort of internal friction, and therefore I wish to relinquish my position at the earliest date convenient to everyone concerned."

"Will you allow me to thank you and your fellow proprietors for the confidence, support, and unfailing personal kindness which I have enjoyed during the six and a half years of my editorship?"

"My resignation includes, of course, that of my seat on the board of The Times Publishing Company—Yours very sincerely, GEOFFREY DAWSON. "John Walter, Esq."

SOUTH DAKOTA'S GOOD ROADS PLANS

Over \$11,000,000 Placed at Disposal of Highway Commission in the Coming Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PIERRE, South Dakota.—This State has an extensive program for the improvement of its highways. The Legislature, which closed its sixteenth session on March 9, made a memorable record in appropriations for good roads, including a bond issue of \$6,000,000. The appropriation from general fund is \$567,236, and accumulated road funds foot up \$200,000. The federal aid allotted South Dakota is \$4,458,545, making a grand total of \$11,225,841. This money will be available for road construction during the following three years.

The Legislature also passed a highway law which gives the newly created Highway Commission a free hand in road building. The commission has laid out a 5000-mile system of state roads, and upon this prospective system the \$11,250,000 will be spent. Counties of the State will not be called upon to contribute one dollar toward the state system of roads. The money has been proportioned to each county and will be expended on highway work in the counties.

Some of the more prosperous and thickly settled counties will bond for road construction and will build only the higher types of paving. Others will build less expensive types that will meet their needs. On all of these roads where the counties wish to join with the State and build a higher class of roads, the state and federal aid will be merged with the county funds. The Highway Commission will have full control over all road and bridge building.

The auto license has been raised to an average of \$6 per car. Ninety per cent of the funds derived from auto licenses is returned to the counties for maintenance and new construction. The counties will also levy road taxes and with such funds will build up their county systems to connect with the state roads. Townships will levy a road tax and connect with county systems.



Shoe Store Ready for Spring

The Wanamaker Shoe Store

—like every other shoe store—has gone through a difficult season of preparation for Spring. Shortage of leather. Government curtailment of supplies, labor conditions and other war-made difficulties of the past year—were surely enough to test the mettle of any organization. But we got what we wanted, and we are ready now for the presentation of Women's Spring Shoes (on the Avenue of Shoes).

We have cooperated with the Government in every respect—in conservation of leather, in limiting of colors. Black, tan, brown, gray, bronze and white are represented in a great range of models. Patent leather and white buckskin replace discarded fancy colored leathers. Cut steel and metal buckles add a decorative touch to otherwise plain lines. But—

Style

depends largely upon workmanship—the careful and expert manner in which a pair of shoes is made to conform to certain indicated lines. How successfully Wanamaker specifications have been carried out is evident from the exceptionally high standard of every pair of shoes in this Spring collection.

For Every Need

Practical high-cut laced shoes and oxfords for every day and business wear. Narrowed toes. "Military" heels, long wing tips are features. Tan or black calfskin, brown or black kidskin and patent leather.

Light-weight high-cut shoes which meet the demands of "dress" occasions—patent leather or dull kid with shapely Louis heels; the same in laced oxfords.

Pumps of patent leather, brown or black calfskin, white buckskin or white duck; low, comfortable leather heels, higher Cuban heels and Louis heels; many with small tongue effects suited for trimming with buckles.

Avenue of Shoes, First Floor, Old Building

John Wanamaker
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK

THE new lines of Fashion are correctly interpreted in

Frolaset Corsets
REGISTERED TRADE-MARK

They provide the proper foundation for the new modes in outer apparel. Prices \$4 to \$25.

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BOYS' SUITS

TWO PIECES

GATHERED-BACK AND NORFOLK MODELS WITH KNICKERS WHICH HAVE REINFORCED SEATS. THE MOST DURABLE WOOLENS COMBINING FINE APPEARANCE WITH LONG SERVICE.

\$10 TO \$18

Headwear and Haberdashery, too.

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The Shampoo for Every Home

From Boston to Seattle readers of The Christian Science Monitor are praising

Every Week Shampoo

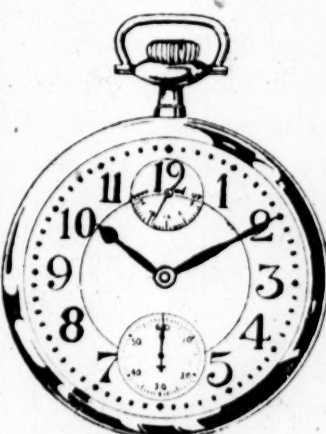
It contains refined crude oil and coconut oil. Leaves the hair unusually soft, silky and easy to handle. If your dealer cannot supply you and desires to order it, order from the Boston direct. Large bottle 50c postpaid.

EVERY WEEK MFG. CO.,
Marshall Field Bldg., CHICAGO

The World's Greatest Authorities Have Said—Waltham

When the horological experts of seven great nations began their search for an official timepiece they turned first to the watchmaking centers of Europe.

Through Switzerland, France and England their quest led them—then across the sea to Waltham, where they found what they had been seeking—a watch which passed triumphantly their most severe and exhaustive tests.



The Vanguard
A world-famous railroad watch
23 and 19 jewels, \$60 and up

You will find that the judgment of these horological experts is also the judgment of reliable dealers—their experience has proved Waltham superiority.

Ask to see the Waltham Vanguard Watch. Your dealer will gladly explain the advantages of its jeweled main wheel, diamond end stones, recoiling click, Breguet hairspring, and the exclusive winding indicator, which signals when the watch needs winding—all improvements which have helped to make

WALTHAM
THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME

A VACATION IN THE DRAKENBERG

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The Drakenberg or Dragon Mountains form part of the eastern mountain system of South Africa, and at the particular spot where we spent our vacation they mark the border of Natal and Basutoland. At some time early in the history of the world their valleys were cut out by the waters of the big inland sea which escaped from its location—possibly satisfied that it had performed its work when contributing to the formation of the diamonds of the Kimberley district.

We were not, however, induced to visit the Drakenberg by any geological interest, but solely by the desire to be alone with pristine nature, who seems to have laid her plans well when she schemed to keep herself inviolate in her fastnesses.

We took our berths in the government-owned train at Durban, and, since there were four of us, we were allotted a compartment quite unlike the American Pullman, but very convenient and comfortable; our seats and the backs of them, by little adjustment, made four most comfortable beds; these and the tip-up table and other conveniences almost gave us the feeling that we were occupying a small housekeeping room.

We reached Pietermaritzburg early for breakfast and then spent two hours slowly climbing out of the valley. The time passed quickly, for the sight of sturdy Zulu men and women, their kramas (hats), the unusual vegetation, and later on the scenery made familiar by name during the Boer war, all contributed to our enjoyment. We passed through Ladysmith of siege fame and from there on to Estcourt, where we took the local to Bergville. We were in no hurry and the engineer shared our mood, so that it was late in the evening when we reached the dorp at the railroad. We were in sight of the mountains, but far from our journey's end. Two powerful Zulu women solved the transport problem for us by picking up our steamer trunks and balancing them on their heads as far as the "hotel." Inverted commas are necessary, for nowhere else would such a queer mixture of wood and galvanised iron be dignified by such a name. Once inside, however, the Hindu cook provided both the atmosphere and the appurtenances necessary for a place claiming the dignity and honor of being a hostelry.

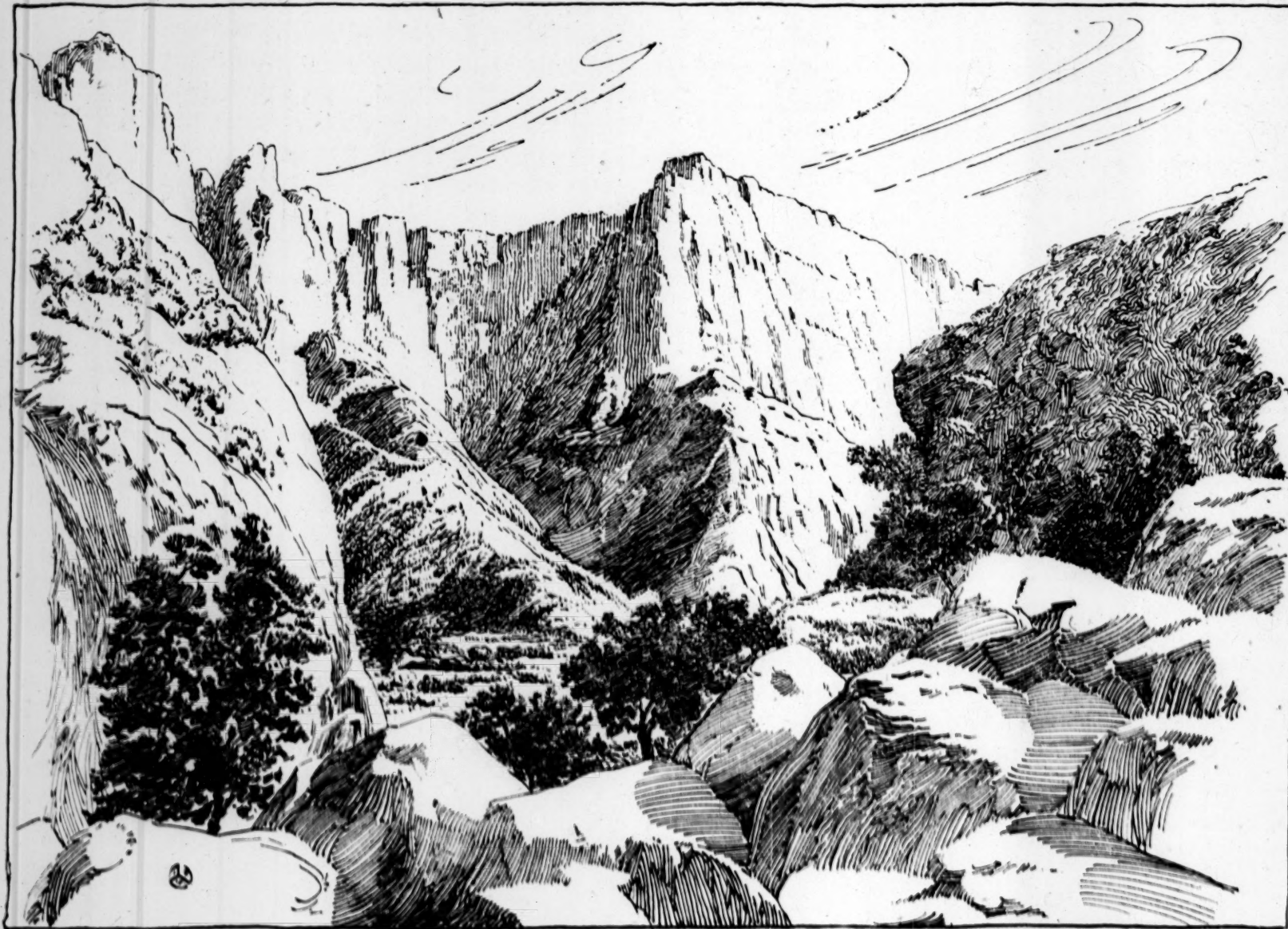
Our bedrooms were rondavels in the rough courtyard behind the hotel; in the United States they would be called adobe houses, but they are akin in material alone. A rondavel is always round and has very thick walls of wattle and daub, broken by a door and one small window; the roof is heavy thatch of tumbuti grass, and the earth floor is suitable and fitting for the building. Sometime I hope to build a group of such houses in sunny California, where their coolness and retreat from the glare of a too ardent sun will often be appreciated. "Up at 5, ladies, please"—this from our host. And up at 5 we were, roused by the musical intonation of a Zulu servant's breakfast call.

Our riz awaited us. To be unkindly frank with it, it was a strong lorry with three garden seats fastened on by heavy bolts. We were thankful later that they were heavy, we rolled and bumped, jerked and pitched, for six hours to our out-pan. We spent much of this time wondering if the Tugela was "up." South African rivers possess highly volatile temperaments—they are either decidedly up or extremely down. The chance from down to up takes often only five minutes, and vice versa the luckless traveler who happens to be in the bed when the waters rise.

The Tugela was up, but as this chance had taken place 24 hours previously, its spirits were already on the down grade. We got across—"ford there was none," but we crossed somehow.

Soon after we entered the native reservation and from there on we were in the land of the natives who treated us at all times with unfailing courtesy.

"Hani?" "Where are you going?" was shouted to us, this not in idle curiosity but real interest and the universal inquiry following the salutation of "Hani." "Inkosi!" "Hani!" "Hani!" the right arm with krommi (beard) and white uplifted. We lost track of the number of rivers we crossed; we seemed to be in a Zulu



In the Drakenberg on the Basuto border, South Africa

Mesopotamia, and all the time the mountains were getting nearer and grander.

We finally reached our hostess' house, which was built absolutely at the foot of the mountains and constructed of rough rock hewn from the hillside. There was a steady climb from the back porch up Goolongoola and just to the left, about 14 miles away, was the buttress of Mont aux Sources with its 14 waterfalls. Above and beyond lies Basutoland.

After a day's rest, Somplais and Skokoo, two Zulu boys, were engaged to carry our blankets and a few camp necessities, and off we went. There is something especially entrancing in traversing country that has in many spots probably never been visited by a white man, and our wander into the mountains was no exception.

Our first halt was at a cave in which were some remarkably well drawn Bushman paintings. These were executed by members of the Bushman tribes now extinct in those localities, for both Zulu and white in the early days turned against these dark Ishmaels and hunted them down; no other course was open to end their career of robbery and murder. They were very low in the scale of civilization, but yet were able to draw on the rock men and animals, showing most perfect understanding of action though not of anatomy. These drawings, colored with mineral pigments which have stood the ravages of time.

We outspanned (pitched camp), had lunch, and rested before proceeding. We next passed through a Zulu kraal where most of the inhabitants came out of their bee-hive shaped huts to stare and talk. "Funani?" "What do you want?"—This from the chief in polite tones with a suggestion of preparedness to assist if necessary.

The women stood around, many of them with their hair plastered with red clay and grease into an erection about 10 inches high. The clothes of the men were "muthas"—two flaps of leather; of the women very short skirts—"betchus"; of the children—nothing.

We rode on in the glare of the sun past huge tree ferns and toward evening we dismounted and proceeded on foot through a kloof—canyon—here we found maiden-hair ferns, begonias, orchids and numerous ferns together with bulbous plants in great variety. Away on a mountain side we saw full an acre blue with agapanthus lilies.

Shortly after this we heard and saw our first pack of baboons. They lined a ridge and barked defiance, and as

this had no effect, they proceeded to pelt us with stones. A shot from one of the party put them to flight and we saw no more of them, though they showed by their calls during the night that they were keeping track of our movements.

IN THE LIBRARIES

This is no time for the people of the United States to slacken interest in the work of sending books to the men in service overseas. The demand continues and grows even more urgent, as the armies of occupation have more time for reading, and more incentive to make use of comparative leisure to fit themselves for the years to come. The character of the books oftenest asked for shows that the soldiers realize the gravity of the world questions to be decided, and the world movements in which they are to have a part. There is a general spirit of responsibility manifested and a wholesome recognition that the best way to help the world is to fit themselves for well-informed and competent citizenship. And so Dr. Herbert Putnam, director-general of the American Library Association War Service, cables for tons of books and magazines. They are needed for the men in France awaiting embarkation, and on returning transports, and for those in hospitals; and more permanently, in the libraries maintained overseas by the A. L. A. Dr. Putnam writes that 2500 men of the American expeditionary force wrote to the central Paris library during January for a specified book, and received it. The figures indicate the extent to which the men are making use of the franking privilege granted to the association by the army post office in France. The books are carried free of charge and may be kept one month. In addition to this individual service, 14 regional libraries have been established in various parts of France, and the occupied portions of Germany.

The educational libraries, aggregating 300,000 volumes, which have been sent over since the signing of the armistice for the use of the schools established by the Army Education Commission, are now being distributed in mail cars by the army post office. Three library buildings are in process of construction at Le Mans and Brest, and a building is already completed at St. Aignan. Service to the American army of occupation is being given from central libraries in Coblenz and Trier with branches up and down the Rhine. More than 50,000 books have gone into Germany. In the first four days after the library was opened in Coblenz, more than 2000 volumes were drawn out by soldiers doing garrison duty there.

Public libraries in all parts of the United States are reporting that more serious reading has been done during the year past than in any preceding of their experience. Notwithstanding the excitement of the times, and the problems of livelihood which the pressure of economic conditions produces, perhaps indeed as a direct result of this, urging to a better grasp of affairs, and the call to every intelligent being to enlarge his borders, there is an increasing number of readers in the halls and more books taken out. The forcing of many people, especially women, into hitherto unaccustomed positions, left vacant by men in service, created a demand for all kinds of

vocational material, for information about the history and phases of the army and navy organization, and for books of history of the United States and the countries in which the allied armies have been engaged. One library reports that the reference work connected with the women's clubs has noticeably diminished. Presumably this is because many of the papers produced in these clubs can profitably be displaced by articles of a higher value from journals and magazines; so that, instead of 40 women in as many clubs pottering about picking up and arranging well known and copiously printed facts and theories concerning well discussed or threadbare topics the 40 may be seen "feeding as one" on the presentation of a qualified student and experienced writer.

The Drama League of America has asked its Library Committee to investigate and report on the effect on the reading at camp libraries, of the dramatic performances given in camp theaters under the auspices of the War Camp Community Service Board. This is understood to refer not only to use of the drama itself for reading, but to any use of books stimulated by witnessing the performances. Few replies have yet been received, but these seem to indicate that there was little or no reaction of this particular kind.

THEATERS

"Adam and Eva"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
"Adam and Eva," a comedy in three acts by Guy Bolton and George Middleton, presented by F. Ray Comstock at the Park Square Theater, Boston, evening of March 17, 1919. The cast:
James King Mr. John Flood
Clinton DeWitt Miss Jean Shelby
Julie DeWitt Mr. Reginald Mason
Eva King Miss Roberta Arnold
Aunt Abby Hooker Miss Ruth Shepley
Aunt Abby Hooker Miss Adelaide Prince
Dr. Jack Delamater Mr. William B. Mack
Uncle Horace Pigram Mr. Ferdinand Gottschalk
Adam Smith Mr. Otto Kruger
Lord Andrew Gordon Mr. Courtenay Foote

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In "Adam and Eva" Messrs. Bolton and Middleton start with an idea full of comic possibilities, the exchanging of two men's activities, each of whom sighs for what the other has. James King, rubber magnate and widower, desperately irritated by the selfish extravagance of his family, longs to escape to some lonely spot where his relatives cannot trouble him. Adam Smith, an employee of the magnate, longs for the charm of home life that he has led his imagination upon during lonely years on a remote Brazilian rubber plantation. The magnate goes to the plantation in place of Adam, followed by the relieved farewells of the family, which quickly turn into dismay when they find that Adam, who has been delegated as "father" during Mr. King's absence, is determined to keep the members of the family within their allowances. Snubbing by the unmarried daughter, Eva, does not move Adam to give her money to gamble with; the open insults of the married daughter, Julie DeWitt, doesn't make Adam budge from his ground that a costly new dinner gown must go back to the modiste.

In the rest of the play the authors seek to show that these wasters are all greatly improved in dispositions and transformed into self-supporting individuals, following the announcement that Mr. King has been ruined by being on the wrong side of the market when a rubber embargo is declared. One of Adam's rivals for Eva's hand is eliminated at once by the announcement of the King bankruptcy—Dr. Delamater; but Lord Andrew proves of the right stuff, and insists that Eva's loss of fortune means nothing to him. Though he came to New York determined to marry a fortune, he now wants to

marry Eva for her own sake, and he becomes a riding master. How the rivalry of Adam and Lord Andrew works out must be left for the play to tell.

It should be said that the majority of the audience appeared to be interested to the very end, even by the anecdotal of chicken farming that fills the long last act. Then there is sustained cleverness in the satirical handling of the characters. The idling son-in-law, Mr. King's sponging brother, his fad-ridden sister, the shallow married daughter, the girlishly wheedling Eva, the meat-mouthed doctor, the traditional fortune-hunting lord, and the frantic Mr. King himself, are all made to crackle with a wit of character-conflict that is not common in drama today. Many in the audience must have laughed all the while they were unconvinced that the bickering group of the first act had really become transformed into the benevolent assembly of the last act. The authors say so, but hardly prove it. When a way is found to prove it we shall have another piece worthy of comparison with the same authors' "Polly with a Past," as it came from Belasco's workshop.

Mr. Milton is one of the few stage directors in the United States who can evoke an atmosphere in bringing a play to performance. He has accomplished this in staging "Adam and Eva," and has done much beside. But more remained to be done, such as eliminating bits of wit that are amusing enough in themselves but which damage the character illusion; and cutting out long anecdotal passages that do not advance the story. Again, one is not convinced that the play has been cast to best advantage, though the names on paper seem imposing. Mr. Foote, Mr. Kruger and Miss Arnold are admirable in their consistent and sustained achievement of character illusion. Mr. Flood, on the whole, does efficient comic work as King. Miss Prince fulfills the requirements of a slight role and Miss Shelby lifts a slight part into prominence by sheer warmth and sincerity.

YARN OPERATIVES GO BACK

WOONSOCKET, Rhode Island.—Twenty-six hundred worsted yarn operatives, employed at the Desmout, Lafayette, Alsace, Lowland and French worsted plants, have voted to return to work, ending a seven weeks' strike. The strikers said they had been granted their demand for a 48-hour week and a weekly bonus.

McCutcheon's Romper, Dresses and Wash Suits for Children

MOTHERS will find very interesting our Spring showing of Children's high-grade Rompers, Dresses, and Wash Suits.

The materials are of high quality, the designs are up to the minute, and the prices are moderate.

Bloomer Dress, (illustrated) of blue or yellow Gingham, collar and cuffs of White Rep. tie of self material; sizes 6 to 12 years, \$4.50.

Girls' Wash Dresses, 6 to 12 years, of Devonshire, Voile, English Prints and Gingham, \$4.50 to 13.75, according to material.

Rompers, 1 to 3 years, of White Poplin, Madras and Dimity; Hand-Smocked, \$1.95, 2.25, 2.95.

Boys' Wash Suits, 2 to 4 years, of Devonshire, Chambray and Linen, \$3.95 to 9.75.

We also carry in this department Dainty hand-made Dresses from the Infants' size to 6 years.

Complete hand-made Layettes, Bassinets and Wardrobes trimmed to order.



\$4.50
(See Text)

MAIL ORDER SERVICE: Any of the merchandise described or illustrated above may be ordered with complete satisfaction through our Mail Order Service.

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33d Streets

CHINA A FIELD FOR
CANADIAN TRADE

Dominion Trade Commissioner
Says Many Manufactures
Peculiar to Canada Are in
Great Demand in Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Trade Commissioner in Shanghai, Mr. Walter J. Ross, sends a highly informative article on the importance of China as a field for commercial enterprise, having, of course, special regard to Canada. He commences by pointing out that from the beginning of the present century and up to the opening of the great war, the value of the markets of China has been regarded by all trading nations as possessing promising and even unique possibilities. The four great trading and manufacturing countries of the world—Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Germany—each had recognized this fact, and each in its own way was actively engaged in perfecting plans for the further extension of its influence and trade in the way of solidifying existing interests and securing others. The coming of the war, with all the concomitant disturbing factors associated with that event, was bound to have the effect of checking trade expansion—for a time at least—in a country so indifferently organized in respect to foreign commerce as is the case with China. But notwithstanding this fact, the adaptability and wonderful elasticity of Chinese commerce quickly asserted itself, and the serious falling away of trade in 1915 was almost entirely readjusted in 1916, and overcome to such an extent in the following year that the volume of foreign trade in 1917 surpassed all previous records, and amounted in value to over \$1,000,000,000 gold.

Early Chinese Trade

Mr. Ross pointed out that this trade is well worth going after, especially as many manufactures which are peculiar to Canada are in great demand in China. China is one of the largest political divisions of the world, and has the greatest population of any country under one government.

Expressing the fear that China is greatly misunderstood by people who have not visited the country, Mr. Ross gives a short account of the beginning of Chinese trade relations with foreign countries. Pursuing this line he remarks that, "It is difficult to state when China first began to trade with other countries. Chinese silks were known to have reached Persia and other Near Eastern countries in the time of the Roman Empire. Chinese junks were seen by an English writer in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea in the Fifteenth Century. Probably the first intercourse that Chinese traders had with foreign countries was by way of the Central Asian caravan route overland. The first Europeans to have intercourse with China by the sea route were the Portuguese, about 1516 or 1517. The Spaniards who had been in the Philippines in 1543, sent a mission to

Peking in 1580, but it returned to Manila from Canton without visiting Peking. The Dutch were the next to visit China, in 1604 and again in 1622, and were settled in Formosa for a time. Queen Elizabeth of England wrote a letter to the Emperor of China in 1596 which was not delivered. The first English mission arrived in China in June, 1637. The Russians reached China by land in 1687. The French did not enter the country until 1688, and the Americans first came in 1784."

After recounting the many difficulties experienced by China's early visitors, Mr. Ross deals with the treaties and the treaty ports as follows: "At the beginning of China's overseas trade with European countries the only port open to commerce was Canton. The mission of Captain Weddel in 1837 brought on troubles which resulted in the capture of the Bogue forts, and the Chinese officials sued for peace. After this event there was no further trade between England and China for nearly 50 years. On the resumption of attempts to open up trade relations with the country, the many exactions of the Canton officials caused foreign merchants to try to evade the imposts by seeking an entrance to other southern ports—Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, etc., but in these attempts they were even less successful than at Canton, consequently they returned to the latter port. By an imperial decree of 1857 all other ports of China were closed to foreign trade, and from that year until 1842, a period of over 80 years, Canton was the only gateway in China to foreign commerce and intercourse. The treaty of Nanjing was signed on Aug. 29, 1842. By this treaty five Chinese ports were opened to foreign trade, and British subjects and their families were permitted to reside therein and to carry on mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraint. By the same treaty the privilege of appointing consular officers to reside in each port was also accorded. Those first five treaty ports were Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai. In 1858 other ports were opened to foreign trade, including two on the Island of Formosa, which was at that time a Chinese possession. At subsequent periods other ports were declared open by special treaties, among them being Tientsin in the north and Hankow on the Yangtze River. After the Japan-China war (1895), other river towns were declared treaty ports, and since that date other places have been opened, either voluntarily by the Chinese Government or under special agreement with the Powers, until at the date of writing there are 47 open ports in which foreign merchants are permitted to reside and to carry on business, and where customs houses have been established.

Chinese Business Methods

Coming to the methods of conducting business by the Chinese, Mr. Ross says that these have changed very little with the changes of the times. As an evidence of increased activities, Mr. Ross points out that, in addition to their function as merchants, they have become in the course of time steamship agents, also engaging in insurance work. Almost any of the large firms "are now able to give a price on either piece-goods, typewriters, machine guns, flour, or machinery; and many of them also figure upon, and tender for, government contracts and

public works. The old firms were nearly all of either British or American nationality, for the trade of continental countries with China in those days was not great. Up to the eighties of the last century Germany was scarcely heard of in China, and Japan had not yet begun to be a manufacturing country. France and Italy took a considerable quantity of silk from China, but the export trade of either has never been of much account. American sailing ships from the New England coast were extensively engaged in the China trade, and several of the larger firms were of American nationality. The chief article of import of those days—as it is today—was cotton cloth, and Chinese exports were silk and tea. In fact, these three articles represented practically the whole of China's foreign trade. Some hardware and other miscellaneous lines were imported, but the volume of this trade was insignificant.

Of the five ports opened to foreign trade in 1842 Shanghai is said to be the only one that has maintained a steady advancement, an advancement which has been at the expense of the other four. The population of Shanghai is given at 638,920, of whom over 600,000 are Chinese. Of the foreigners, the Japanese come first with some 7000, the British numbering close on 5000. Americans, Germans, Russians, and other Europeans account for about 6000 people. Mr. Ross added, however, that the Japanese population has greatly increased within the last three years since the date of the last census in 1915.

Future of Shanghai

"It is not questioned," he said, "that the future permanence and importance of Shanghai as a great sea-

port is assured; and as the growth of industrial enterprises and the development of its shipping industries is yearly becoming more evident, it is not improbable that before many years the whole 16 miles of river frontage lying between the city and the sea will be occupied by docks and warehouses, and that an additional harbor may require to be constructed at Wusung. The report of Mr. H. von Heidenstam, the Dutch engineer in charge of conservancy work now in progress on the Whangpoo, in setting forth the needs of better harbor facilities at Shanghai, states in part: (a) The trade between Asia and other continents will in the immediate future increase enormously. (b) The construction of the Panama Canal insures the traffic on the Pacific and Indian oceans making great progress as compared with the traffic on the Atlantic. (c) Among the merchants and mercantile fleets which will benefit by the increase in trade on the Pacific and Indian oceans, the Asiatic will hold a specially favorable position. (d) It is to be expected that the world will no longer fail to obtain the cooperation of China in the development of intercourse on the oceans. A step in this direction is the construction of modern harbors in China.

The supremacy of Shanghai over all other ports of China is also shown by the annual trade returns of the customs administration; the proportion credited to this port being approximately 40 per cent of the total foreign trade of the country. In this connection it is to be pointed out that it is not as a consuming center that Shanghai has attained to this preeminence of trade as much as to its importance as a receiving and distributing center for foreign goods.

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ENFORCING LIQUOR
ACT IN ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta—The Hon. Charles Stewart, Premier of Alberta, has assured a deputation from the Social Service League that enforcement of the Liquor Act will be taken out of the hands of the provincial police and put under a separate body of plain clothes detectives. No step will be taken at this session of the Legislature to take over complete control of the sale of liquor to "privileged persons," that is, to take the sale of liquor out of the hands of druggists and put it solely in charge of government vendors, the Premier stated, although the government has given serious thought to that procedure.

The Premier referred to the difficulty of enforcing the Liquor Act

when public opinion is not united, saying that while he was strongly in favor of entire prohibition, personally he was not sure "but the government had gone a little too far in passing complete prohibition. The government had been forced to the conclusion, he said, that a large number of violations were by persons obtaining liquor in the regular way. It was not the rough element they had difficulty with, but persons of good standing who persisted in obtaining liquor against the law."

SUFFRAGE BILL ADVANCED

AUGUSTA, Maine—A bill to permit women to vote for presidential electors was given its second reading and tabled until today after discussion in the House yesterday. An amendment providing for a referendum to the people at a special election was defeated, 57 to 73. The Senate has already passed the measure.

CONCERTED ACTION
ON WORK FOR TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BOISE, Idaho—A commission from the State of Washington composed of four members of the Legislature visited the Idaho Legislature in the interest of concerted action of the Northwest for the employment of the returned soldiers. The commission was sent out by Governor Lister of Washington to confer with the legislatures of Oregon, Idaho, and Montana. The commission set forth the necessity of giving men the means of livelihood in order that the seeds of Bolshevism and I. W. W. propaganda might not take root. Idaho was urged to cooperate with Washington in supplying work, that the Northwest as a whole may meet the workingmen's problem.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

RED AND BLUE IS
STRONGEST FIVE

University of Pennsylvania Is
First Again in Intercollegiate
Basketball League Race—
No Title to Be Awarded

INTERCOLLEGIATE BASKETBALL LEAGUE STANDINGS			
Won	Lost	P.C.	
Pennsylvania	7	1	.875
Yale	4	2	.666
Cornell	2	3	.400
Princeton	2	3	.285
Columbia	2	6	.250

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Whatever honors are to be conferred by the Intercollegiate Basketball League for the season of 1919 must be given to the University of Pennsylvania, as the Red and Blue has, for the second successive time, finished the season at the top of the standing. Last year the championship title and a leg on the challenge trophy were the rewards bestowed on the Red and Blue five. Owing to the fact that the teams were unable to make an early start and several of them were handicapped by having their star players held in the United States Army and Navy, the league officials believed that it would not be the proper thing to play for a championship title. It was also thought that, owing to the fact that four of the six colleges which originally made up the league had secured two legs on the challenge trophy and needed only one more to give it permanent possession, it would be best to hold this competition over until next winter, when all of the colleges would be able to enter the competition unhandicapped by star players being in the service and lack of proper preliminary practice.

Cornell Enters Race

When plans were made for the scheduling of the season, it was known that Dartmouth College would be unable to have a team in the race owing to a lack of funds at the New Hampshire institution, and it was also believed that Cornell University would be unable to take part in the series on the same grounds. With these conditions prevailing, the schedule was made up and announced, with the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton University, Columbia University and Yale University the four teams to play out the season. Each of these teams was scheduled to meet the other in home-and-home games. Later, it was found that Cornell would be able to put a team in the field and the Red and Blue scheduled games with Pennsylvania, Princeton and Columbia. Yale not being listed to play the Blue and White, Cornell played home-and-home games with Pennsylvania and Columbia and one game with Princeton.

There is no question but Pennsylvania had much the strongest team in the league race. Captained by L. R. Davis '19 and coached by L. W. Jourdet, the Red and Blue was able to put on the court a five which would rank well with the championship quintet of 1918. In A. M. Stannard '19, G. E. Sweeney '20, H. R. Peck '20, and Captain Davis the Red and Blue had four veterans of a very high order, and to top off this quartet, D. J. McNichol '21, brother of a former Penn captain and star, made a fifth star for the team. It would indeed have taken an exceptional team to wrest the title from such a five.

Yale Above Average

Yale easily finished second and with Pennsylvania was the only team winning half of its games. The Elis had three splendid veterans in Capt. C. G. Stradella '19, R. L. Hamill '20, and J. Forrest Van Slyke '20, captain-lead. The team was, however, not so well off for coaching, as a new man had to take hold of the work, and the fact that he was able to develop a team which could finish second and divide honors with Pennsylvania speaks well for his team and the playing ability of the men under him.

Under the coaching of the veteran, Dr. A. H. Sharpe, who will be at Yale next year, Cornell made a very creditable showing. Veterans were very scarce at Ithaca, New York, and the season was late in starting. Princeton was handicapped fully as much as, if not more than, any other college, and Coach F. W. Leubring should be well pleased with the showing he made. In Capt. W. S. Gray '19 and R. M. Trimble Jr. '20 he had two fine veterans; but he was early deprived of the services of Trimble, one of the stars of the whole league. Columbia was also handicapped through a lack of veterans.

Pennsylvania easily led in points scored with 248 in its credit for eight games. Yale was second, with 157 for six games, and Columbia was third, with 127 for eight games. Cornell came next, with 123 for five games, and Princeton fifth, with 122 for seven games. This gives Pennsylvania an average of 31 points per game, Yale being second, with 25.13; Cornell third, with 24.35; Columbia fourth, with 19.6, and Princeton fifth, with 17.4.

Pennsylvania Defensive

Defensively, Pennsylvania also led the field, although the margin between the Red and Blue and Yale was a slight one. Pennsylvania had 157 points scored against her for an average of 19.6, as against 124 for Yale for an average of 20.23. Princeton was next, with 172 for an average of 24.57; Cornell next, with 127 for 22.2; and Columbia next, with 228 for 28.5.

Pennsylvania's only defeat was at the hands of Yale at New Haven, Connecticut, where the Elis won 26 to 22. At Philadelphia, the Red and Blue

did slightly better winning by 29 to 22. Yale lost twice, the other defeat being at the hands of Columbia at New York, when the Blue and White sprang a surprise, and won a great game, 27 to 25. Cornell's two victories were one by Princeton, 35 to 18, and one by Columbia, 32 to 20, while Princeton's two victories were both won from Columbia. The results of the championship games follow:

Yale	26	Pennsylvania	22
Pennsylvania	29	Yale	22
Pennsylvania	33	Cornell	24
Pennsylvania	25	Cornell	11
Pennsylvania	37	Princeton	21
Pennsylvania	32	Princeton	15
Pennsylvania	32	Columbia	18
Pennsylvania	32	Columbia	29
Yale	20	Princeton	15
Yale	22	Princeton	10
Yale	43	Columbia	21
Columbia	27	Yale	25
Cornell	35	Princeton	18
Cornell	32	Columbia	20
Columbia	25	Cornell	21
Princeton	27	Columbia	15
Princeton	16	Columbia	11

SQUASH TENNIS
HAS SURPRISES

W. H. Vander Poel of Squash
Club Defeats National Class B
Champion in Second Round

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The second round of play in the annual championship tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association produced a few surprises on the courts of the Squash Club, Monday, not the least of which was the victory secured by W. H. Vander Poel of the Squash Club, over H. W. Carhart of the Yale Club. Vander Poel is one of the veterans of the game, and while listed as a steady player, he was hardly expected to defeat the man who had only recently won the Class B championship title. In this match Vander Poel showed some very steady tennis, and he won it in straight games, 18-15, 15-11. They were hard-fought and very interesting. The winner used a baffling change of pace, and his cross-court shots were more than Carhart could handle.

Another surprising result was the defeat of A. R. Ellis of the Harvard Club, by H. D. Bulkley of the Columbia Club, in straight games, 15-12, 15-4. In justice to Ellis it should be stated that he has not had much practice on the courts this winter, and his game was not up to its best form. Bulkley, who sprang a surprise in the first round by defeating R. G. Coburn of the Harvard Club, played very steady tennis, and is expected to make things interesting for his next opponent.

S. H. Johnson of the Yale Club, a comparatively new player, upset calculations somewhat when he defeated M. L. Cornell of the Columbia Club, in straight games, 15-11, 15-12. The second game showed Johnson at his best, as Cornell had a lead of 12-5, only to see his opponent put on a little speed and run off 19 straight points for the victory.

J. W. Appel Jr. of the Harvard Club, a favorite for the title, had an easy time winning from W. J. Knapp of the Squash Club, 15-3, 15-10. The winner did not have to extend himself at any time. F. S. Keeler, the Columbia Club veteran, defeated E. J. Clapp of the Yale Club, former Yale varsity track captain and Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America hurdling champion, in two interesting games, 15-11, 18-14, the last one being a battle royal. The summary:

NATIONAL SQUASH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—Second Round

F. H. Davis, Harvard Club, defeated N. P. Torrance, Princeton A. C., 15-9, 17-15, 15-4.

W. H. Vander Poel, Squash Club, defeated H. W. Carhart, Yale Club, 18-15, 15-11.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia Club, defeated E. J. Clapp, Yale Club, 15-11, 18-14.

Harold Tobey, Princeton Club, defeated A. G. Blaisdel, Yale Club, by default.

E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated H. R. Mizell, Princeton Club, by default.

J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, defeated W. J. Knapp, Squash Club, 15-3, 15-10.

S. H. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-11, 15-12.

H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, defeated A. R. Ellis, Harvard Club, 15-12, 15-4.

ALEXANDER TO JOIN CUBS SOON

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fred Mitchell, president and manager of the Chicago National League Baseball Club, announced Tuesday that he had received a cablegram stating that G. C. Alexander, premier pitcher of the National League, who has been with the United States Army of Occupation in Germany, had left his station, en route to the United States. This is the first definite assurance that the baseball star would be seen in a Chicago uniform this season. He is expected to land within two weeks and will join the Cubs in Pasadena, California, at their spring training quarters.

CLEVELAND BOAT RACE

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Plans for a big long distance, all-night power boat race from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay and return, open to all clubs on the Great Lakes, were announced last week by Vice-Commodore Walker of the Cleveland Yacht Club. The prize list will be the most attractive ever offered on the Great Lakes. The date will probably be about the middle of August.

FISHER GOES TO CINCINNATI

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Pitcher Ray Fisher, of the New York American League Baseball Club, became the property of the Cincinnati National League club Saturday, according to an announcement made at the offices of the club. In exchange Cincinnati has transferred Pitcher J. Schneider to the New York Americans.

CHICAGO LOOKS
LIKE A WINNER

Maroon Varsity Swimming Team
Is Favorite to Win the Inter-
collegiate Conference A. A.
Meet This Week-End

WESTERN CONFERENCE SWIMMING
CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Points
1911	Illinois	59
1912	Illinois	28
1913	Illinois	37
1914	Northwestern	37
1915	Northwestern	37
1916	Northwestern-Chicago	44
1917	Northwestern	47
1918	Northwestern	47 1/2

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A.
A. SWIMMING RECORDS

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220-YARD SWIM—2m. 31.5s. Wisconsin

400-YARD SWIM—5m. 41.5s. Chicago

1600-YARD RELAY—1m. 21.5s. Northwestern

60-FOOT PLUNGE—1918. Chicago

J. C. Redmon, 1916. Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the last-minute entries of swimming teams from the State University of Iowa, and Purdue University bringing the field of teams to five, indications point to a victory for the University of Chicago at the annual Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship meet, which will be decided Friday night in the 60-foot pool of Patten Gymnasium, Northwestern University, at Evanston.

Coach Thomas Robinson of Northwestern, who has piloted the Purple to numerous successive championships, conceded the fact that his team will be out of the running for the first time in many years, in discussing prospects of the meet with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. At the time, Coach Robinson, who is one of the best known swimming authorities of the entire Central West, did not know of the intention of Iowa and Purdue to enter teams; but he regarded the Maroon squad, coached by J. H. White, as a decidedly superior spring aggregation to the teams of Northwestern and University of Wisconsin, which, with Chicago, complete the roster of five teams.

Neither Iowa nor Purdue is expected to make much of a determined bid for the team championship, as the sport in those two colleges is in its infancy. It will be Iowa's first participation in conference swimming athletics, and the first time Purdue ever entered the annual championship meet. The former will be represented by only three men. Purdue will have four representatives. Thus, the part these two newcomers to conference athletics will play in diverting points away from the teams which are stronger numerically will be discounted.

Chicago Has Star

Chicago has the star swimmer of the Conference, according to the Northwestern coach, in Capt. E. D. Ries '20. This athlete is an expert crawl-stroke man, and in the various speed events at 40, 100 and 220 yards probably will be the favorite. He may not take first in all three, but his opponents, no less than his team mates, will be surprised if Ries does not win one or two. Ries may even be used in the 440-yard swim, in which his name has been nominated by Coach White, but probably tactics will keep him out of that event to save him for the relay race.

The Maroon team will depend for the rest of its scoring power on a number of swimmers who are "youngsters" at the intercollegiate angle of the sport. Some of the best of these are R. P. Gordon '21, in the plunge; S. G. Veazey '19, fancy diving; S. K. Williston '20, back stroke; and S. H. Allison '21, C. H. Piper '21, H. H. Whitney '21, and L. W. Cohen '21 in sprint events.

Because no I. C. A. A. dual meets were held during the season, it is extremely difficult to gauge the respective abilities of the entrants from different colleges. Wisconsin has a fine chance to win second place, because the Cardinal will enter the event with some of the place-winners of the 1918 season, while Northwestern, through recently losing several of its best men for reasons of eligibility, will be dependent on a squad of untried performers.

Wisconsin is expected to cut most

heavily into the events in which Northwestern would be strong, while molesting Chicago's favorite events considerably less. This will aid the Badgers in their expected fight for second-place honors against the Purple and also for defeating Chicago's chances. P. D. Holmes, who placed third in the plunge for distance for Wisconsin in 1918, is an entrant who has considerably bettered his speed for the underwater dive. He may win the event this year when the competition, according to all the coaches, is less pressing.

Stemmler in Again

In the 200-yard breast stroke, William Stemmler, second-place winner in 1918, will again compete for the Madison team. Stemmler finished close behind his own team mate, H. Biersch, last winter, when the latter made a new I. C. A. record. Stemmler also will swim in the back stroke and his partner, C. A. Gutenkunst, is also regarded as a good man. C. P. Kidder, in the fancy diving, is a performer who may make his mark in the meet.

Northwestern really has no points of which she can be certain in advance. Coach Robinson has lost Herbert Wells '21, breast stroke and fancy diving; Julius Gerdin '20, the best back-stroke prospect in the Conference; P. W. Combs '22, a capable crawl-stroke man, particularly over the longer distances, and C. E. Knight '21, who has made faster time in practice than the conference records for the 40, 100, and 220-yard free style events.

Northwestern thus has been reduced to the possible points of H. C. Daniels '21 and O. W. Lowery '21, in the breast stroke; D. C. Rossiter '21, in the plunge; L. McMurdie '21 in the distance swims, and E. P. Halley '21 and Milton Branower '20 in the various free-style swims. Branower placed third in the quarter-mile of the 1918 Conference meet. Purdue's four-man team consists of D. R. Haley, F. A. Hamilton, E. L. Apor, and W. B. Nottingham. Iowa's four-man team includes A. H. Hanapel, I. F. Weidlin, W. A. Anneberg, and E. Dethlefs, but the latter will swim only in the breast stroke. Neither of these two colleges will figure much in the team totals, it is expected. Universities of Illinois and Indiana, which competed last year and scored no appreciable points—the former 1 point and the latter 1-3 of a point—are not represented at all.

HARVARD PLANS
FOOTBALL WORK

Candidates for the Crimson Varsity Eleven of 1919 Will Have Spring Practice This Year

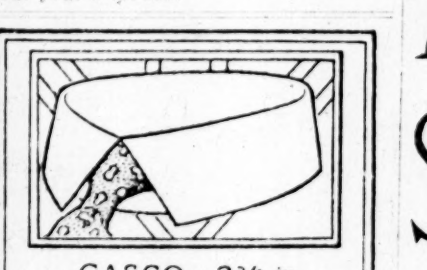
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Freshmen at Harvard University who are desirous of trying for the position of the manager of the varsity football team their senior year are to meet at the Harvard Athletic Association this evening and learn what their duties are to be in trying to win the position of second assistant manager for next fall, which will be the first step toward winning the managership later and the coveted varsity "H."

Harvard is to have spring football practice this year, and a meeting of men who are interested in football will be held the first Monday after vacation, and all who intend to play next fall, whether they can come out for spring football or not, will be expected to attend.

Spring practice will begin two or three days after the preliminary meeting, and will last about three weeks. This will be the first spring football work-out since 1916. In 1917, arrangements were made for practice, but were canceled on the declaration of war.

Postal cards have been sent to all men in the university who have had football experience, and the replies indicate that there will be much good material next fall. W. J. Murray '18, W. B. Fellows '19, H. C. Flower '19, E. S. Brewer '19, Morris Phinney '19, C. A. Clark '19, T. H. Enwright '19, E. L. Casey '19, F. C. Church '20, Arnold Howard '20, H. H. Faxon '21, R. S. Humphrey '21, and W. B. Frothingham '21, all of whom are experienced players, expect to be eligible for next year's eleven.



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SWIMMING POOL FOR
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, New Hampshire—That Dartmouth College is to have a swimming pool in the near future was announced Monday through the college offices by the Hon. Rolland H. Spaulding of Rochester, former Governor of the State. Governor Spaulding was contemplating the gift at the time the United States entered the war, and emergency conditions put an end to all but emergency construction. While no date for the contemplated building has been set, operations will probably begin when prices show signs of stabilization.

The proposed swimming pool, which will be 90 x 30 feet, will occupy a specially constructed wing added to the great alumni gymnasium of the college. The pool and the walls of the bathing room will be lined with tile; a spectators' gallery will be provided, and a special installation for pumping, filtering, and specially purifying the water of the pool will be devised.

The plan for the pool addition to the gymnasium is being drawn by Charles J. Rich of New York, who designed the gymnasium. Mr. Rich's scheme contemplates the eventual duplication of the swimming pool building by another wing, extending parallel to it from the west end of the gymnasium, the two projections to be connected by an arcade, or colonnade, which would add greatly to the architectural dignity of the whole gymnasium structure and offer a splendid main axis for an enlarged and improved athletic field.

HARVARD RADIO WINS
BASKETBALL TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Army-Navy basketball championship of New England, elimination matches for which have been held throughout the districts resulting in the clash last night at the Boston Y. M. C. A. court between the United States Naval Radio School at Harvard and the Submarine Base of New London, Connecticut, was won by the local quintet by the one-sided score of 50 to 15.

The Submarine Base team was well-balanced and played a good game, but were unable to keep up the fast pace set by the Radio boys, who displayed some fine teamwork, and accurate passing. A. H. Cox, well known throughout the district for his work on the Radio football team last fall, was the star of the game for the winners. His quickness under the basket enabled him to drop in many of the tallies. J. P. Clifford, another former gridiron star, also did good work for the local sailors. For the visitors the work of Atwood, left forward, stood out prominently. The summary:

HARVARD RADIO. SUBMARINE BASE

Cox, if..... 17. Shanahan, Helstrom, if..... 17. Atwood, Ayer, if..... 17. Vaughan, Clifford, if..... 17. Jones, Score—Harvard Radio, 50. Submarine Base of New London, 15. Goals from floor—Cox 3, Helstrom 5, Simonson 5, Ayer 3, Clifford 2 for Radio; Atwood 2, Shanahan 2 for New London. Referee—Foster, Boston Y. M. C. A. Timekeeper—Lieutenant Rowley.

MINORS WILL HAVE
OWN COMMISSION

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans under which the minor leagues will operate independently of the major leagues will be perfected at a meeting of a committee representing the National Association of Minor Leagues here, March 29.

The meeting has been called by A. R. Tarnsey, president of the Western League, and chairman of the minor league committee. Members of the National Baseball Commission were invited to attend.

The minor leagues plan to form a commission within their own organization to settle all disputes with the major leagues.

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GREAT LAKES WIN
AT WATER POLO

Sailors Defeat Illinois Athletic
Club and Practically Clinch
the Swimming Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

GREAT LAKES, Illinois—Great Lakes Naval Training Station swimmers practically clinched the championship of the National A. A. U. in the 1919 indoor swimming season, Monday night, by the defeat of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, 5 goals to 1, in the water-polo championship game here. About 10 days ago the Jackie Athletes defeated the same team for the Central District A. A. U. championship, 7 goals to 5, in a hard contest at the I. A. C. The game Monday was played in the 75-foot pool of the new field house at Great Lakes, and the occasion was turned into a dedication for the new huge structure built for the sport of the boys in navy blue.

The two polo teams were the only ones that entered the lists, the Great Lakes taking 15 points by winning while the I. A. C., although beaten, lands second place in the water-polo event, and wins 9 points. The 3 points for third place and 1 point for fourth are not scored at all. Chicago Athletic Association, which won the 1918 water-polo championship by forfeit, after the notable controversy between the C. A. A. on one side and Great Lakes and I. A. C. on the other, withdrew its water-polo team as defender of the title it won without playing.

The bluejackets scored their first goal in 23s. in the water-polo game, D. L. Jones shooting the goal, and J. G. Searle followed this up with another goal before two minutes were over. H. J. Heber made the loser's only score in the second half. The summary:

GREAT LAKES. ILLINOIS. A. C.

Bennett, if..... 10. McDermott, McGilivray, if..... 10. Miller, Wallen, if..... 10. Town, Searle, if..... 10. Heber, Vosburgh, if..... 10. Heber, Jones, if..... 10. McGrath, Zunderbald, if..... 10. Jensen, Score—Great Lakes Naval Training Station, 5. Illinois Athletic Club, 1. Goals—Wallen 2, Searle, Jones, Bennett for Great Lakes; Heber for Illinois. Referee—Matthew Mann, Detroit A. C. Goal judges—B. C. McManahan and E. P. Swatek, Hamilton Club. Time of halves—Seven and one-half minutes.

WILLIAMS ELECTS BURNS

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—The Williams College basketball team has elected F. J. Burrows '20 captain for next year. He has been a member of the Purple five for two years, playing a guard position. In addition he was varsity pitcher on the nine a year ago. He recently received his honorable discharge from the Yale battery in the service.

J. D. HALE ACTING CAPTAIN

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—J. D. Hale '19 has been elected as acting captain of the Harvard varsity, I. C. A. A. cross team. He was a forward on his freshman team. H. Cochran has been appointed coach of the team in place of the Canadian, Arthur Warwick, who filled the position in former years.

ENGLE IS TO COACH

BURLINGTON, Vermont—University of Vermont officials have announced that A. C. Engle, former utility man for the Boston Red Sox, had been engaged to coach the Vermont baseball candidates this spring.



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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS



Some Eminent Victorians

Yesterday a fellow bookman said to me: "I wonder when Edmund Gosse will publish his memoirs?" He smiled. I smiled. We agreed that there would be some good reading in that volume. Edmund Gosse has humor, and although he must have met as many of the great Victorians as Mrs. Humphry Ward, his humor enables him to deal sportively with the innate love of a lord common to all good Victorians. To you remember the story of a Victorian who was attending an important charitable meeting? Just before the proceedings began, a peer of the realm entered and walked shyly toward the platform. At once a large head of perspiration appeared upon the Victorian's forehead. His companion looked at him sympathetically. The Victorian, brushing the bead away with a silk handkerchief, said, with a confused smile: "I can't help it. That always happens when a lord enters the room."

Mr. Edmund Gosse, having been librarian of the House of Lords from 1894 to 1911, is of course immune from this Victorian weakness. Having mixed with peers for 19 years, they must have become to him as humdrum as they were in W. S. Gilbert's Utopia, where, you will recall, dukes were three a penny. Humor is a polite leveler. Mr. Gosse's humor is caustic rather than cozy, nearer to Max Beerbohm's than to Charles Lamb's. I imagine that he reads Lytton Strachey's "Eminent Victorians" with more delight than Mrs. Humphry Ward's "A Writer's Recollections." What a fine writer Edmund Gosse is! The book of the year in 1907 was his "Father and Son." It was a book that people bought, and talked about and reread, and six years later, in 1913, it was tardily crowned by the French Academy. We bookmen who do not write novels (in our hearts we believe we could produce popular fiction, if we had sufficient condescension to be always glad when a book of real literature, such as "Father and Son," achieves a popular success; or such books as "Eminent Victorians," or that poignant study in hesitation, "The Education of Henry Adams," which I am told has risen into the birthday present and uncle-to-nephew-with-my-love categories. The antidote to it is, of course, "Self-Help," by Dr. Smiles.

Mention of Lytton Strachey's "Eminent Victorians" brings me to my point. In contact with George Wyndham, "Essays in Romantic Literature." Here are two men, one a romantic, the other a realist, each well-born, each a pet of fashion, whose names, each in his day, were constantly on the lips of the London intellectuals. George Wyndham belonged to an earlier generation. Each shone on an admiring circle: the mots of each were repeated. George Wyndham was the more dashing figure. It was always said of him that he would "go far," but somehow he didn't. He took pains, says Mr. Edmund Gosse, in the intervals between riding to hounds and addressing the House of Commons, to write well. Neatly put. That was in the nineties. Although he was not then a young man, George Wyndham became one of W. E. Henley's "young men," and Henley urged him to take writing seriously. If he did not wholly succeed, it was because this charming and popular creature found a dozen interests in life, of which literature was but one. Now, the war being over, and people having some time for such matters, his publishers have issued posthumously his "Essays in Romantic Literature." It is a book no gentleman's library should be without: it is the work of a cultured and adventurous mind, who found life more interesting than literature, and who was conformed to write a masterpiece when his real vocation was just to be a delightful diletante.

Of course "Essays in Romantic Literature" has had a good press. It was given four columns in The Times Literary Supplement. It was the leading editorial, which means that this review was written by one of the best men in London, and that it had the best place in the best literary journal. Mr. Gosse had to be content for his review of "Essays in Romantic Literature" with one column in The Daily Chronicle, a signed article. But that column was a better piece of work than The Times' four columns. Mr. Gosse was quite kind to George Wyndham, but the halo of romance that has gathered about this picturesque figure was unkindly dissipated, and many who read Edmund Gosse's column will feel that there is no need to peruse "Essays in Romantic Literature." Perhaps Lytton Strachey will decide to consider George Wyndham in a second series of "Eminent Victorians."

One of the essays in that notable volume is on Dr. Arnold of Rugby. Truthseekers, who do not object to a touch of snob and humor and satirical penetration, accompanying the pursuit of truth, were almost delighted

with this essay. But it made Mrs. Humphry Ward, who is a kinswoman of Dr. Arnold, almost angry. She wrote an excellent letter to The Times on the subject. Mr. Strachey's satirical penetration in the Arnold paper was mild compared with his satirical penetration in his essay on Cardinal Manning. Mr. Gosse probably enjoyed that. He is by no means a tame cat biographer; he, it will be remembered, was the author of a plea that widows should not be allowed to write the memoirs of their distinguished husbands.

The general public will be more interested in Mrs. Humphry Ward's genial (almost always, generous and garrulous "A Writer's Recollections," than in Mr. Strachey's brilliant and bitter studies of "Eminent Victorians." Mrs. Ward is a born writer and a born lover of humanity, as the readers of her numerous novels know well. The work she has done with her pen during the war has been of immense service to the allied cause, and those who worked with her at the Passmore Edwards Settlement know what a fine organizer she is, and what a gift of tenacity she has in carrying it through. This was the latest of the Settlements in London, the last of those splendid forlorn hopes to make the Haves lie down with the Have-Nots in pastures of culture, to the accompaniment of classical music and high tea. Mrs. Humphry Ward carried through this Settlement and still carries it on. Indeed, so many and so various are the literary and humanitarian interests and activities of this distinguished Victorian that a Note-Wit was once heard to say that, when he awakes in the small hours, he composes himself to sleep again with the reflection: "Ah! Mrs. Humphry Ward is at rest now."

THE MAXIMS OF LA ROCHEFOUCAULD

"Maxims of Le Duc de La Rochefoucauld." Translated by John Heard, Jr. The Riverside Press, Cambridge. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York. \$3.

Messrs. Houghton Mifflin Company have issued a charming edition of the "Maxims" of La Rochefoucauld, excellently printed and limited to 250 copies on fine paper. It is a book handy in size and easy to read, and in every way a joy to possess. If the publishers would go a little further, and add to the present volume another containing the "Characters" of La Bruyere, and a third composed of what is left of the writings of Nivernais, they would add to the gratitude evoked by the La Rochefoucauld. The third volume would, of course, be the most difficult to complete, but, for that very reason, it might be at once the most interesting and valuable.

As for the present edition of the "Maxims," it is an old friend in a new dress. But when the full meaning of the book is remembered, it will have to be confessed that the words of the author are worthy of all the dignity in which they can be set forth. To appreciate La Rochefoucauld, however, the conditions in which he wrote must be taken into consideration. The reader must see that marvelous butterfly existence which constituted the court of the ancient régime; a world of silk ribbons, of laces, and of patches; a world which comprehensively disposed of the poor as "la canaille"; a world which had, for decades, preached, so resolutely, the gospel of "amour propre" that it was unable even to perceive that other world of gaunt and famished slaves which labored that it might enjoy a perpetual holiday. Such a world as both constitutionally and by education, prepared to regard itself as "fin de siècle" in every way. It did not believe there was anything else to love, and, believing this, each and every member of it naturally believed himself to be the one most worth loving in the most lovable of all possible worlds.

Into this butterfly world La Rochefoucauld burst from his schoolroom, a soldier of the Fronde at the mature age of thirteen. For twenty-seven long years he stamped his way through it with the remorseless savagery of a King's officer, by no means always on the side of the King. Then one day there came the end of the butterfly. He was terribly wounded in a brawl in a Paris street. He retired to his country estate to recover. When he emerged again from his wounds, the swashbuckler had given place to the philosopher.

From this time on the change in the man was remarkable. His experiences had left him branded with an acute cynicism, which manifested itself in the pronounced pessimism of all his writings. Thus he wrote, "Repentance is less a sorrow at having sinned than a fear of the possible consequences," and again, "In the adversity of our best friends we always find something which is not displeasing to us." It must not, however, be imagined from this that La Rochefoucauld was a mere soured worldling, reformed in spite of himself. His passions all unabated, the ability to gratify them alone destroyed. He was, on the contrary, a genuine moralist, so disgusted with human nature as he had found it, as to be determined to spend himself in an effort to expose it, if he could not mend it. It was to this end, the end, that is, of explanation, that we owe such sayings as, "The mind is always the dupe of the heart," or "Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue."

These, of course, are not amongst the more profound of the philosopher's sayings. There are moments when some of these last are even distinctly metaphysical, as when he writes, "Humility is the hallmark of Christian virtues; if we lack humility, we retain all our faults veiled only by pride, which conceals them from others, and often from ourselves," or, even more particularly, "The only love quite free from the taint of our other passions is

hidden so deep in our hearts that we do not even suspect its existence." Such, then, was the book of which Voltaire has said that it was amongst the few which have exercised a real influence over French thought, and helped to give it its tone of scientific precision. The reason of Voltaire's criticism is obvious. La Rochefoucauld hated shams as deeply as Carlyle himself. That he was guilty of shams, like Carlyle, is nothing to the point. He polished these maxims as a lapidary polishes a stone, time and time again, and then talked ingeniously of tossing them off for all the world as if he were Mr. Puff. He readers, however, were not concerned with his foibles but with his philosophy, even if, like Madame de Sévigné, they were sometimes compelled to admit that the writer occasionally went over their heads. Yet the Duke's intention is always simple enough. If he had lived a couple of centuries later, he might have expressed it in a sentence from Carlyle: "The beginning of all is to have done with Falsity."

AN ANALYSIS OF THE RUSSIAN SITUATION

"Russia From the Varangians to the Bolsheviks." By Raymond Beasley. The Clarendon Press, \$12.50 net.

Among all the vicissitudes in the destinies of nations which this great war has caused or occasioned, says Mr. Ernest Barker in his fine introduction to this book, none have been more rapid or more striking than those which we have seen in Russia. Whatever will come to fill the present "vacuum," as Mr. Barker so aptly terms the prevailing conditions in Russia, it will affect, not only most countries in the world, but the future peace of the world. States, imperfect within, constitute an abiding source of menace without; and the dream of complete and thorough organization of state-life in Russia, if realized, will perhaps mean more for the future peace of the world than could any other event.

The authors of this book have not attempted to forecast what will be the ultimate outcome of the appalling crisis through which Russia is at this moment passing. What they have sought to do is to set forth the successive stages of the past and to explain how each successive stage produced the next. By reviewing the history of Russia's past, they have sought to furnish a key, not to its future, which is impossible, but to its present.

The stages of Russian history, as they appear in this volume, are sufficiently various. In the first book, Professor Beasley paints the romantic picture of medieval Russia; in the second, Mr. Forbes depicts the hard and austere story of the building of the Russian colossus; in the third, Mr. Birkett traces the infiltration of western thought and western science into the Russian state, and the accumulation during the Nineteenth Century of a mass of social and political problems—problems of serfdom, of peasant proprietorship, and socialistic doctrine; problems, again, of autocracy and bureaucracy of nationality and constitutionalism.

The history of the Russian Empire, so ably and comprehensively presented by the authors of this book, throws a strong, clear light on the seemingly brain-curdling chaos of affairs and conflicting efforts in Russia. We see a people precipitated for centuries towards the inevitable goal of dissolution by their leaders. We see a country lacking in natural boundaries, a circumstance which Mr. Barker describes as the "sad geographical dowry of eastern Europe," and which he regards as explaining much of its history: the dissolution of Poland, the tremendous increase of Russian territory.

That enormous expansion of its territory, that our policy of adding acre to acre, principally to principle, was the wrong path into which the Russian Empire was led, first by the Princes of Moscow, then by their successors, notably Peter the Great and Catherine II. When one considers the rule of these "sovereigns who wrested their country from a quiet internal development along the line of its own national genius and, instead, turned its energy outward to foreign politics which brought together, under the name of the Russian Empire, numbers of different and incongruous elements, the dissolution of the great State seems less astonishing than its long continuance in the past. And one marvels at the old system of bureaucracy, with its engines of police and gendarmerie, and, while condemning it, one is obliged to bestow some sort of admiration on it, for having held together the artificial structure so long.

Though conditions in Russia today are such that speculations concerning her future must remain speculations, and of the vaguest, it is yet possible to take comfort for her future from her past of which, as the authors of this book have so convincingly demonstrated, the present is the rational outcome.

For, while Revolutionary Russia, unlike Revolutionary France, was unable to gather herself together and defend her freedom, Russia has more than once before gone through trouble and has come out safely on the other side, by sudden and vigorous native reaction. That hope for such an unexpected and happy turn of affairs is not unfounded, this history of Russia proves.

JAMES MADISON'S NOTES

"James Madison's Notes and a Society of Nations." By James Brown Scott. New York: Oxford University Press. \$2 net.

However cumbersome, the title on the back, and it is more so on the title page, only to change again and not to better the wording at the tops of the pages, readers cannot but feel that this

historical monograph clearly adds something to their knowledge of those problems any group of nations must arbitrate in order to achieve a more friendly union. Mr. Scott sees in the shaping of the United States Constitution in 1787 a practical application for the World Conference during this present hour. And it is to James Madison's painstaking notes that lawmakers may profitably go.

Jefferson referred to these notes as the "babest work of this kind ever yet executed." Then, unintentionally, as was not always true of that President, ascribed the wrong year. They are so impartially put down that Madison included the little "nasty" things about himself along with the great thoughts by men well known in his day and famous in this. Their labors finished, it was Franklin who neatly summed up results in a rhetorical figure. To quote Madison: "Whilst the last members were signing it, [the Constitution] Doctr. Franklin looking towards the President's Chair, at the back of which a rising sun happened to be painted, observed to a few members near him, that Painters had found it difficult to distinguish in their art a rising from a setting sun. 'I have,' said he, 'often and often . . . looked at that behind the President without being able to tell whether it was rising or setting; but now at length I have the happiness to know that it is a rising and not a setting sun.' 'It is still a rising sun,' the author remarks.

AN INTIMATE VIEW OF PHILADELPHIA

"The Book of Philadelphia." By Robert Shackleton. The Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia. \$3.

"As long as water flows and the sun shines and grass grows," so long William Penn's treaty with the Indians intended to endure, and it is probably the only treaty in history that has never been broken when opportunity tempted. No wonder then, earned the title for itself of "The City of Brotherly Love."

Mr. Shackleton has spent much time, it would seem, in gathering information of a historical and social character, to reveal to those unfortunate enough not to know Philadelphia, that it is a city to be deeply loved. When one has already done the same generous deed for two other cities, it would seem a difficult task to approach a third with equal ardor and sincerity. Mr. Shackleton, however, has gone about his task, which was also, it



Washington's Germantown Home

is to be hoped and believed, his pleasure, with apparently unimpaired enthusiasm for searching out here a little-known and interesting bit of history, and there a humorous characteristic or foible of the place. The book pursues its meandering and, at times, not unpleasantly irrelevant way, through chapter after chapter of mingled history, anecdote, and description. The obvious Philadelphia of history, the Philadelphia of Franklin, of Washington's administration, of the Quakers and Stephen Girard, is concisely sketched; churches, public buildings, clubs, famous old residences, in the city and its suburbs,



At Broad and Chestnut Streets

streets, and business are one and all the recipients of a chapter. Space is also devoted to persons high in the literary or artistic world who have either made Philadelphia renowned or have been elevated to fame by her influence.

All these things are more or less expected in a book of this kind, but Mr. Shackleton, as has been hinted, has the knack of introducing into his paragraphs interesting little facts and amusing reminiscences and stories, which keep up the reader's interest and his desire to turn just one more page.

Solid history, apt characterization, telling bits of description, lively jest, all find their places in this book, and combine to make it entertaining, instructive, and humorous.

Illustrations reproduced from "The Book of Philadelphia," by Robert Shackleton. Penn Publishing Co.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BRITISH FLEET

"The Grand Fleet: 1914-18. Its Creation, Development and Work." By Admiral Viscount Jellicoe of Scapa, C. C. B., O. M., G. C. V. O. London: Cassell & Co., Ltd. 31s. 6d. net.

He would indeed be peculiarly lacking in imagination who was not stirred by Lord Jellicoe's simple and straightforward narrative of the Battle of Jutland and the events leading up to it. If ever the time comes when it is possible to give a full narrative of the story of the British Fleet's work, during the years 1914 to 1918, when the German Fleet was compelled by broken morale to its shameful surrender, it is abundantly clear from what Lord Jellicoe is able to reveal that the world will be presented with one of its greatest epics. Even what Lord Jellicoe is at liberty to narrate, with such simple frankness, is of sufficiently widespread interest to indicate how absorbing the epic would prove. What must strike every reader with an ever-increasing amazement is the variety of the work done unceasingly night and day, in the face of what might well have seemed overwhelming difficulties, and what particularly adds to the value, as well as to the interest of the volume, is the insight which it gives into the reasons upon which, in critical and anxious moments, Lord Jellicoe's decisions were based.

A considerable portion of the volume, from chapters 4 to 10 inclusive, which are mainly devoted to technical details, is cast in the form of a diary; but, though mainly technical, no one, with even an elementary knowledge of the sea, can afford to pass it by. The first three chapters are devoted to an account of the composition of the fleet, when Lord Jellicoe took over the command with some reluctance from Sir George Callaghan; of the difficulties in the way of accomplishing the object for which the fleet was created, namely, the destruction of the enemy's fleet, owing to the policy adopted by his opponent by keeping her forces within fortified harbors, which imposed upon him the necessity of adopting a watching policy; and of the organization of the fleet. There were many factors to be considered, one of which alone would have had an important effect upon the distribution of the fleet at the opening of the war, when the German fleet was nearly equal in strength with the British, and Lord Jellicoe is emphatic as to the lesson to be drawn from their equality of strength, that "if this country (Great Britain) in the future decides to rely for safety against raids or invasion on the fleet alone, it is essential that we should possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels than we did in August, 1914."

Had people realized at that time the superiority of the Germans in the number of destroyers and sea-going submarines, and in other equipment, they would not have felt justified in their confidence in the ability of the British fleet to accomplish its purpose. Lord Jellicoe's revelations are ample justification for the repeated warnings Lord Beresford gave the country, and in the knowledge of the facts, now divulged, it is positively amazing that the expeditionary force was transported to France with such brilliant success, that the English coast was not more frequently bombarded, or that the country was exempt from landing raids or invasion. There was yet another factor the existence of which it was impossible for the country to realize, and that was the remarkable lack of enterprise on the part of the Germans in utilizing their opportunities, a lack which arouses the astonishment of Lord Jellicoe.

These chapters, and the diary which follows them, throw fresh light upon many points hitherto obscure. We now hear, for the first time, why the Admiralty concealed from the public for so long a while the loss of H. M. S. Audacious, and the explanation is a justification of their action; for, had the public been aware at the time of the narrowness of the margin of superiority held by the British fleet in capital ships and of the fact that the German fleet possessed 88 destroyers as against the 42 of the Grand Fleet, its confidence might have been disastrously shattered. Interesting light is thrown also upon some subjects which came up for discussion, when Mr. Churchill was First Lord of the Admiralty, and it is instructive to learn that the opinion of every flag officer with whom Lord Jellicoe discussed the proposals for the bombardment and attempted capture of Heligoland coincided with his view that the project should not be attempted. Another of Mr. Churchill's schemes was also abandoned, that of operations in the Baltic, as without assistance of allied battleships, which could not be spared, the necessary supremacy in the North Sea could not have been maintained.

Some of Lord Jellicoe's disclosures will not tend to increase the public confidence in the foresight, shown by the Admiralty. Not only was the protection of the British battle cruisers inefficient, which accounted for the heavy losses in the early part of the Jutland battle, but the enemy possessed superior armor-piercing shells and their organization for night action was of a remarkably high standard. In the first place, the use of star shells, at that time unfamiliar to us, was of the greatest service to them in locating our destroyers, without revealing their own positions; and, secondly, their searchlights were not only very powerful (much more so than ours), but their method of controlling them and bringing guns and searchlights rapidly on to any vessel sighted was excellent. It also appeared that some system of director-firing was fitted to the guns of their secondary armament. This and other disclosures, which explain why Lord Jellicoe decided not to risk a

night action at Jutland, are not reassuring; they make it only too clear that the British Admiralty has many lessons to learn from the experiences of the war, which it should not have been necessary to learn had they shown more foresight. Unfortunately, political expediency too frequently precedes public necessity.

In view of the discussion, some of which was based upon insufficient data and was therefore ill-informed, as to the tactics of the Jutland battle, peculiar interest attaches to Lord Jellicoe's reflections upon it. In his preface, he remarks that "more than 100 years after the Battle of Trafalgar, and after a century of controversy, the Admiralty considered it desirable to appoint a committee to decide whether that action was fought in accordance with the original intention of the commander-in-chief, as embodied in his famous memorandum." The statement of facts, now so clearly given, may not allay all future discussion about the Battle of Jutland; "no doubt there will be more," as Lord Jellicoe says, but it should dispel some illusions and provide a surer basis for future discussion. Among the illusions which he dispels is the supposition that the Grand Fleet was divided with the object of enticing the enemy out to attack the weaker portion, in order to provide the opportunity of a fleet action. "There was no such intention," and furthermore, neither fleet was expecting to meet the other; it was purely a chance encounter, when the British fleet had put to sea for the purpose of carrying out one of its periodical sweeps.

In reading this extraordinarily interesting narrative, the unprofessional reader will be struck by the constantly changing conditions of modern naval warfare, conditions which make the achievements of the British fleet and its handling the more remarkable. These changes were often as sudden and profound, as the manner of dealing with them was able.

LITERARY NOTES

The second volume of "The Crime," by the author of "Accuse," and translated by Alexander Gray (George H. Doran Company, New York, \$2.50 net) was written while the war was still proceeding. It upholds and amplifies all previous revelations as to the antecedents of the world war, and supports, as far as argument may, the contention that it was Prussian in origin, born of the love of war which was the special tendency of Prussianized Germany, a deed woven in moral darkness. The testimony is unanswerable. Remembering that the author is a German, if the page is bitter as well as impassioned, if the general tone is sardonic, who, belonging to a happier country, shall cast this reproduction possible.

Beginning so far back in the study of racial cultures that, by the time the reader gets to the Bronze Age, he begins to feel almost abashed at his ultra-modernity. Philip Ainsworth Means, in his "Racial Factors in Democracy" (Marshall Jones Company, Boston, \$2.50), brings the study down to the era, now upon us, in which the human race will weigh the question as to what kind of culture—material, mental, and moral—is to be consciously chosen as the kind destined to endure. The author writes in the light of the conviction that we are entering upon an era of world growth and world civilization, in place of the national standard which has been, till now, the highest reach, gradually attained, of patriotism. There is a table of contents and a bibliography, but—no index.

"The Education of Henry Adams" is being printed a twelfth time by the Houghton Mifflin Company.

Dr. Horace M. Kallen, author of "The Structure of Lasting Peace" and "The League of Nations Today and Tomorrow," published by Marshall Jones Company, will be a member of the labor college to be established at Boston. Other members of the faculty will be Roscoe Horace Pound, dean of the Harvard Law School, and Dr. H. W. L. Dana of Columbia.

The George H. Doran Company will shortly publish Philip Gibbs' latest book, "Open Warfare from Cambrai to the Marne," which, following "The Battles of the Somme" and "From Bapaume to Passchendaele," will complete his record of the war. Mr. Gibbs seems to be proving that, author as well as newspaper man, he is also an orator, holding his audiences without effort, and with the same effect of vitality which has distinguished his writing.

La Roue—The Wheel, an Eastern symbol of wisdom—is the name chosen for the Braille printing office and bindery in Paris, founded for the benefit of allied soldiers, by Miss Alice Getty, and now a department of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, which has its British, French, Belgian, Italian, and American sections, the American headquarters being at 599 Fifth Avenue, New York. The office has already published 7095 volumes. The list covers a wide range in languages and subjects, and comprises recreational, vocational, and devotional works, as well as textbooks, reference works, and a new method of shorthand. Eight works, making 20 volumes, for the study of English have been printed so far. It is found that the soldiers can learn to read the Braille as rapidly as the average person reads ordinary print.

"The War in Four Dimensions," which is announced for early publication by Mr. Murray, contains essays which have appeared in various periodicals, including Cornhill, on different aspects of the war, from the pen of Sir George Aston. The fourth dimension is the moral factor which he is not alone in maintaining to be the strongest force of all.

READERS OR LISTENERS

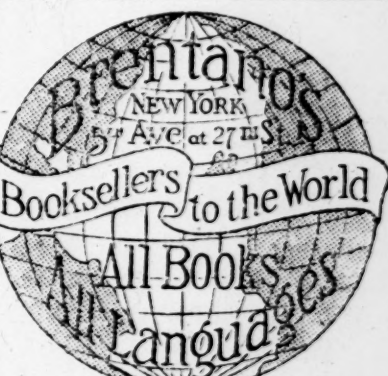
There is a grave question, at the present moment, whether we are developing a generation of readers or listeners. In the past, reading has been looked upon as a privilege; today, many prefer to sit in comfortable seats at a motion-picture theater and witness a graphic portrayal of their favorite stories in the form of photo plays. In the past, in order to hear the wonderful voices of the great singers of the day, it has been necessary, at least, for us to perform the physical exercise of going to the opera; today, we may lounge in our libraries or drawing-rooms and listen to our favorite arias executed by our favorite artists on the phonograph.

Each of these inventions has, of course, its definite place in our civilization, each is a distinct advantage; and yet it is fitting that we should consider the ultimate results which may come from the popularizing of any new invention. The portraying of the voices of opera singers, in the form of phonographic discs, is a business which is now carried on with complete thoroughness. The same thoroughness should be shown in portraying the voices of our great writers, in order that they may remain more real to coming generations than are the literary names of the past to our own. What joy if we could hear Dickens himself reading a chapter from "Pickwick Papers," or could hear James Russell Lowell recite the "Biglow Papers"? What an experience if we could listen to the great orators of Daniel Webster and Charles Sumner, spoken in their own voices! What a privilege it would be to hear Abraham Lincoln deliver his Gettysburg address!

The writer happened to see a film shown on the day after the passing of Theodore Roosevelt which portrayed him in the act of delivering one of his forceful speeches. It made a tremendous and lasting impression upon the audience. The great men in today's national life are being immortalized in the film, but the personal side of the great writers is not receiving similar attention. There is no reason why this should not be done. Years hence the public will be as interested in seeing the writers they have known and loved in their works, moving about as they were seen in their own generation, as we ourselves would be in those who lived before the ingenuity of invention made this reproduction possible.

This plea for the application of the phonograph and the film to literature is not intended to lessen the importance of personal study. Nothing comes to us of lasting value except through personal endeavor. That which we visualize through the eyes or the ears alone is not permanent, but the eyes and the ears may be made valuable agents to supplement the mind in getting its grasp upon those priceless messages which great writers have to give us. The vision of the writer as seen upon the screen, the inspiration of his voice, as heard upon the phonograph, joined with the assimilation of the message which the words themselves contain, would be to secure the most that the message conveys.

The Cambridge University Press announces the publication of a study in administrative history, based to a considerable extent upon the administrative records of the Exchequer and other state papers, by Mr. James Conway Davies. The work is entitled "The Baronia Opposition to Edward II: Its Character and Policy"; it throws fresh light upon various factors in this opposition. The same firm has in the press Sir R. H. English Palgrave's first two volumes of the collected historical works of his father, Sir Francis Palgrave. When completed, the work will reach to 10 volumes. The first four volumes will deal with the four Norman kings. In the remaining volumes will be included "The History of the Anglo-Saxons" and "The Rise and Progress of the English Commonwealth"; but the editing must now fall to other hands.



BOOKS TO READ

Oxford Book of English Mystical Verse

Chosen by D. S. Nicholson and A. H. Lee. Pp. 58s. cloth, gilt top. net \$3.00
Oxford, India ink. net \$2.00
gilt edges, net \$3.75. Persian Morocco, round corners, red under gold edges, net \$5.00. Full Morocco, gilt edges, net \$10.00.

An anthology of many of the most hauntingly beautiful poems due into a handsome volume.

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THE HOME FORUM

Tennyson

His lyre-strings sweet and golden
Are yet with music holden—
Soft-echoed minstrelsy,
Shall ever English nation
Forget her consecration
Within his melody?

And if some tuneless singer,
Or sorrowful light-bringer,
Forget his song or way—
This lyre with string-unbroken
Will ring, like music spoken,
And tremble toward God's day.

—Frank W. Gunsaulus.

The March Bluebird

The coming and going of the birds
Is more or less a mystery and a sur-
prise. We go out in the morning, and
no thrush or finch is to be heard; we
go out again, and every tree and grove
is musical; yet again, and all is silent.
Who saw them come? Who saw them
depart?

This pert little winter-wren, for
instance, darting in and out the fence,
diving under the rubbish here and
there, coming up yards away—how
does he manage with those little cir-
cular wings to compass degrees and
zones, and arrive always in the nick
of time? Last August I saw him in the
remotest wilds of the Adirondacks,
impatient and inquisitive as usual; a
few weeks later, on the Potomac, I was
greeted by the same hardy little
busybody. Does he travel by easy
stages from bush to bush and from
wood to wood? or has that compact
little body force and courage to brave
the night and the upper air, and so
achieve leagues at one pull?

And yonder bluebird with the earth
tinge on his breast and the sky tinge
on his back—did he come down out
of heaven on that bright March morn-
ing when he told us so softly and
plaintively that, if we pleased, spring
had come? Indeed, there is nothing in
the return of the birds more curious
and suggestive than in the first ap-
pearance, or rumors of the appear-
ance, of this little blue-coat.

The bird at first seems a mere wan-
dering voice in the air; one hears its
call or carol on some bright March
morning, but is uncertain of its source
or direction; it falls like a drop of
rain when no cloud is visible; one
looks and listens, but to no purpose.
The weather changes, perhaps a cold
snap with snow comes on, and it may
be a week before I hear the note again,
and this time or the next perchance
see the bird sitting on a stake in the
fence lifting his wing as he calls
cheerily to his mate. Its notes now
become daily more frequent; the birds
multiply, and, flitting from point to
point, call and warble more confi-
dently and gleefully.—John Bur-
roughs.

Argument

ON PAGE 418 of Science and
Health, Mrs. Eddy says, refer-
ring to the healing of disease through
Christian Science treatment, "What-
ever the belief is, if arguments are
used to destroy it, the belief must be
reputed, and the negation must ex-
tend to the supposed disease and to
whatever decides its type and symp-
toms." It is, however, well under-
stood by students and practitioners of
Christian Science that the ideal in
metaphysical healing is attained in
spontaneous realization of the omni-
potence and omnipresence of God as
infinite good, and the consequent
powerlessness and unreality of all
forms of evil, including disease.

Knowing the truth precludes the
possibility of believing a lie. Knowing
that good is the only power and pres-
ence precludes the possibility of be-
lieving that evil in any form is present
or has power. So healing in Chris-
tian Science depends upon knowing
the facts of being and not merely de-
claring them. We find Mrs. Eddy,
therefore, stating on pages 454-455 of
Science and Health, "Remember that
the letter and mental argument are
only human auxiliaries to aid in bring-
ing thought into accord with the spirit
of Truth and Love, which heals the
sick and the sinner." So while Chris-
tian Scientists are willing to argue
mentally when it seems necessary, and
are desirous that their arguments
shall constitute a definite, specific and
exact repudiation of the false claims
of error, they realize that such
thought processes only serve as step-
ping-stones by which they reach the
mental attitude where Truth is seen
to be the one ever-present fact. To
the extent, however, that argument is
used in healing it is desirable that
such argument be positive and accu-
rate. Christian Science is the one
absolutely exact Science, and demands
accuracy of thought and expression
on the part of those who demonstrate
it. Inaccuracy and indefiniteness fall
short of the ideal in scientific meta-
physical practice.

If one were seeking to correct some
particular mathematical fallacy, say
the belief that two times two makes
five, it would not be sufficient merely
to deny that error, but it would also
be necessary to know the truth about
two times two, namely, that their
product is four. So, in destroying the
errors of mortal sense known as dis-
ease and sin, it does not suffice to say
that these errors do not exist, but it
is necessary to know why they do not
exist, because the one infinitely good
cause, or divine Principle, which
made all and includes all, does not
embrace within its creation anything
unlike itself. Recognition of the com-
pleteness and perfection of God's crea-
tion is the one basis from which to
proceed intelligently and successfully
to deny and dissipate and disprove the
pretenses of evil.

A lawyer, when defending a client
unjustly accused, establishes his case
not only by disputing and discrediting
the contentions of his opponent, but
by convincing the court that the testi-
mony offered by the opposition is
false. He prepares his brief care-
fully for the purpose of refuting the
claims made by the opposition.
He makes his argument directly
to the point. He is accurate, definite,
positive. He is inspired with faith in
the rightness of his cause. He pro-
ceeds fearlessly and confidently to ex-
pose the false pretensions of those
who are seeking unjustly to condemn,
and when verdict is rendered in his
favor he has succeeded in freeing his
client because truth, justice, and right-
eousness have been established and
wrong has been overthrown. In a
similar way the metaphysical argu-
ment against accusing claims of evil,
whether they assume one phase or
another, is made only for the purpose
of establishing in human experience
the right of mankind to freedom, and
the powerlessness of false testimony
to condemn and punish man. When
the affirmation of Truth has prevailed
nothing in reality has been changed.
Only the false beliefs have disappeared
and the spiritual facts have been re-
vealed as ever-present.

Spiritual facts do not have to be
created. They have always existed in
Mind, or Principle, and they only need
to be demonstrated in human experi-
ence. Health, or spiritual wholeness,
being a divine fact, has always existed,
and will always continue to exist. It
is a fact now. It always was and
always will be a fact. It cannot be
lost and does not have to be found.
It is.

Man, being the perfect likeness of
Mind, is created with the capacity
to know or reflect that which is
in Mind, or Principle. Health, holi-
ness, happiness, purity, perfection,
strength, power, activity, abundance,
joy and peace, being attributes of God,
are expressed by man consciously and
perfectly now and always. These fun-
damental facts regarding man's being
do not depend on argument and are
not changed by argument, but they
constitute the basis from which one
may proceed here and now to dispute
and deny and disprove and destroy the
false, unreal, suggestions of a so-
called intelligence which claims to
have existence separate or apart from
the one infinite Mind or Principle.

One of the most persistent and
troublesome phases of belief by which
mortals are beset, and against which it
frequently seems necessary to argue,
is that of discouragement. The sug-
gestion of discouragement has, of
course, no real basis, for it is not pos-
sible to conceive of omnipotent Mind
as being subject to discouragement.
The Mind which is God, and which is

infinite and supreme, is conscious of
its own omnipotence and supremacy.
It is, therefore, conscious of perfect
security, confidence and assurance. It
does not recognize any opposing power
against which it must contend. Man,
as the idea of God, reflects the con-
scious power, confidence, and courage
of Mind. He, therefore, cannot be dis-
couraged. The only thing that can be
discouraged is the belief in discourag-
ement and that belief, surely, is not
man. Knowledge of the unreal nature
of discouragement and of the present
availability of courage as a divine fact
constitutes the law of deliverance
from discouragement to all those who
through Christian Science are being
made ready to admit as consciousness
only those ideas that express Mind.
"The spiritual man's consciousness
and individually are reflections of
God. They are the emanations of Him
who is Life, Truth, and Love. Immor-
tal man is not and never was material,
but always spiritual and eternal."
(Science and Health, p. 336.)

The Londoner Ought to Value Ships

The navy did not begin with Drake.
On consulting the authorities I find
that our navy proper, as an organiza-
tion, may be said to have begun in the
reign of King John, and to have been
put on its modern basis by Henry VII.
But Drake's is the first name to con-
jure with.

Anyone wishing to lay a tangible
tribute at the feet of our earliest naval
hero of world-wide fame would have to
visit either the monument which was
erected to him—not certainly in any
indecent haste—at Tavistock, in 1833,
... or the replica of it, which was set
up on Plymouth Hoe in the year fol-
lowing. To go to the Hoe is, I think,
better; for at the Hoe you can look out
at Drake's own sea.

London has no Drake monuments.
But had a certain imaginative en-
thusiast had his way in the year 1581
a memorial of the great seaman, more
interesting and stimulating than any
statue, would have added excitement
to Ludgate Hill and to every Londoner
passing that way, for it was seriously
proposed that the Golden Hind, the
vessel in which Drake sailed round the
world, and the first English ship to
make such a voyage, should be bodily
lifted to the top of St. Paul's (which
had a spire in those days) and perma-
nently kept there. Even had the project
been carried out, we personally
should be none the richer, for the
Fire of London was to intervene; but
it was a fine idea. I wish something
of the kind might still be done; for if
such a fascinating little model galleon
as the weathercock on Lord Astor's
beautiful Embankment house by the
Essex Street steps can rejoice the eyes
as it does, how would not a real one,
high over Ludgate Hill, quicken the
mind and the pulse?

And we ought in London to think
far more of ships than we do. By ships
we live, whether merchant ships bring-
ing us food, or ironclads preserving
those ships; and not only should the
docks be known to Londoners, instead
of being, as now, foreign parts in-
finitely more remote than, say, Brighton,
but the navy should visit us too. The
old Britannia ought to have been
brought up the Thames when she was
superannuated. "There," the guides
should have been able to say, "was the
training college of our admirals. There,
in that hulk, Beatty learned to nav-
igate. Sturdee to tie the knots, and Jellicoe
to signal!" The Victory should be
brought to London, as a constant and
glorious reminder of what Nelson did,
before steam came in. She is wasted
at Portsmouth, which is all shipping.
In London, either in the Thames or on
the top of St. Paul's she would have
no noble results, and every errand-boy
would become a stowaway, as every
errand-boy should.

A second proposal, to preserve the
Golden Hind as a ship forever, also
fell through, and she was either al-
lowed to decay or was broken up (as
the Britannia has been); but whereas
the relics from the Britannia already,
I am told, exceed in bulk a vessel
twice her size, the only authentic
memorial of the Golden Hind is an
armchair fashioned from her wood,
which is a valued possession of the
Bodleian. Why the Bodleian, I cannot
explain, for Drake was neither an Ox-
ford graduate nor a scholar. His
university was the sea. From "Twixt
Earle and Dove," by E. V. Lucas
(1918).

Sailing Across Lake Mei-pe

Tsun-tsun and his brother delighted to
dream in grand horizons.
They drew me down to the water's
edge, their fellow-wanderer.

Lo now the captain unfurls the silken
sail to the breezes.
And the boatmen begin to rejoice as
the last cloud flags away.

The wild-fowl rise with a roaring of
wings, scared by the chant of
oarsmen.

Lute and flute are astir; faint har-
monies drip from the sky.
Bright are the water-lily leaves as
though the rains had burned them.

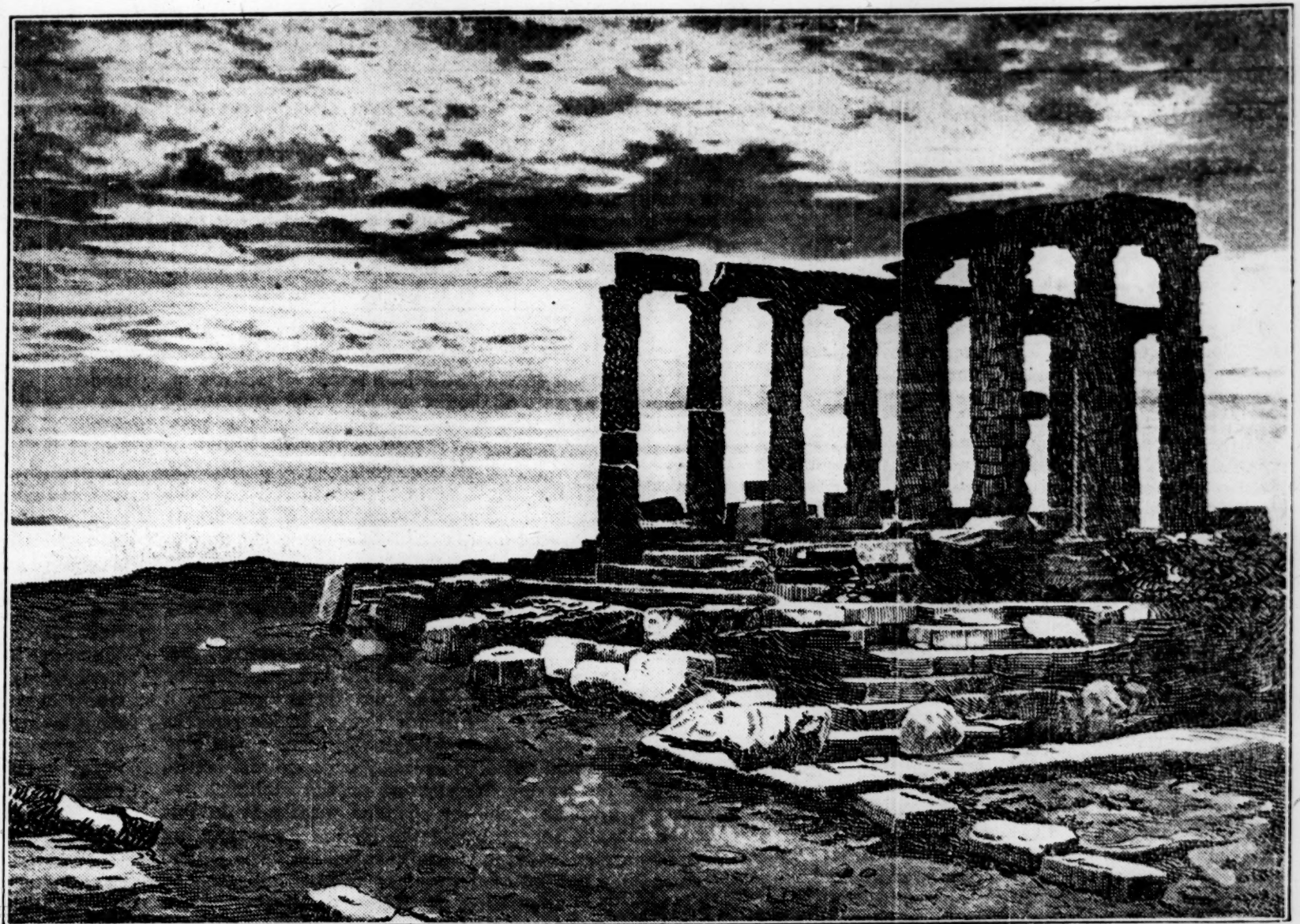
The slack line slips through my hands
that would fathom the soundless
lake.

My gaze falls on the vast expanse of
the lake, limitless void before me.
Rearward, menacing, dark, Chong-
Nan towers out of sight.

Southward the mountains brood above
the restless waters.
Their grim reflections, trembling, sink
in depths of darkening blue.

The sun sets, the boat glides by the
cloud-pavilioned pagoda,
And soon the moon is mirrored in the
sun disk of the lake.

To Fu (T'ank) river. Rendered by
L. Cranmer-Byng.



Temple of Poseidon, on Cape Sounion, Greece

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Prow of Attica

The promontory of Sunium, the
prow of Attica, breasts the Aegean,
and the white temple columns, beau-
tiful in their ruin, stand up boldly
like the Samothracian Nike upon an
advancing trireme. The view from the
precipitous bluff is one of sur-
passing beauty, with the glistening
white of the marble against the nearer
foreground of green and against the
blue of the over-arching sky and the
wide expanse of water. The eye
sweeps from Egeia to the opposite
shore of Argolis and around to the
"glittering Cyclades," scattered over
the Aegean, while far to the south,
seventy miles away, Mt. St. Elias
on Melos in clear weather lifts its
lofty cone into view, the outline of the
island being sunk, like a vessel's hull,
below the horizon. On the Acropolis
at Athens was preserved the memory
of the contest between Athena and
Poseidon, and at Sunium each of these
divinities had a temple. Poseidon has
here retained the supremacy, as was
fitting, and only the foundation walls
remain of Athena's temple on the
lower terrace. The Athenians dedi-
cated at Sunium to Poseidon one of
the triremes captured at Salamis, and
here, on the occasion of the quadren-
nial festival held in honor of the sea-
god, the Athenians seized the festival
galleys full of Athenian dignitaries.
A defendant, in one of Lysias' speeches,
tells how he had "won in the trireme
race off Sunium," which was part of
the games. In Aristophanes the
chorus of Knights cry out to "Posei-
don, lord of horses, rejoicing in the
bronze-shod hoof-beats and the neigh
of steeds and swift blue prows of
triremes."

"Come hither to our chorus.
Raise thy golden trident for us.
Thee at Sunium we praise
Whom the dolphin band obeys."

To catalogue the ships, famous in
Greek story, that have sighted or
rounded this headland would cause to
pass in review a mighty and a motley
fleet. Nestor tells Telemachus how,
sailing home with Menelaus from
Troy, they lost their pilot.

"When that we came unto Sunium
sacred, the headland of Athens."

And Sophocles' chorus of Salaminian
sailors long in Troyland for their na-
tive shores:

"O there I would I might be,
Where Sunium's spreading fore-
land
Hangs over the surge of the sea,
That straightway our Athens, the
holy,
Might be greeted and hailed by me."

Francis Greenleaf Allison in "The
Greek Lands and Letters."

Art in Japan

Japan is the land of surprises.
Among things unexpected one strikes
the visitor or resident more than the
environment of art and artists. One
sees that the love of the beautiful has
penetrated to the lowest classes, that
taste is highly refined, that a long per-
spective of history has given a back-
ground of which exquisite flowers
of genius have bloomed, that the very
shape of the fingers seen, literally, "on
every hand," suggests delicacy and
cunning skill; yet where are the fac-
tories and studios? Inside the dwell-
ings, where are the bronzes, porcelain,
and bric-a-brac? The house and liv-
ing rooms, devoid of what we imagine
to be furniture, suggest simplicity it-
self. Rarely are articles of virtu vis-
ible. The whole cast of civilization
suggests extreme frugality, if not pov-
erty. One wonders how Europe and
America can be so filled with exquisite
works of art, once exported from, but
now no longer to be easily duplicated
in "Everlasting Great Japan."

These impressions, so often ex-
pressed by others, were shared by the

writer . . . when he first trod the soil
of the Honorable Country. One year's
life as a lone foreigner in a daimio's
castle town, and three years in the
national capital, with much traveling
and many visits to palaces, temples,
feudal mansions, and artists' homes,
did not greatly dull the edge of sur-
prise. Then, the richly stocked shops
and factories in the treaty ports, flam-
boyant with the gay daubs and over-
decorated wares which sell well
abroad, had scarcely more than a be-
ginning. The emblazonry of paper
fans, umbrellas, and wall-hangings,
which make perpetual red sunsets in
our seashore tabernacles, had but
begun.

Yet the art, the artist, and the arti-
sans were there. Gradually one was
able to discover, the foundries and
ateliers, and to ferret out the secrets
and learn the curious vocabulary of
the handicraftsmen. When familiar
with the sword-wearing gentlemen and
the intelligent merchants, the appre-
ciative lover of art could carry tempta-
tion to their pride and often to their
pockets, and thus win many a rare
curio.

The fine-art store, such as one still
sees in the inland cities, is a modest
affair in one or two rooms, probably
half the stock being exposed at one
time. The proprietor . . . wipes ten-
derly the crystal you ask to see, and
seems personally attached to each of
his darling teapots, candlesticks, or
penholder cases, as to a child. Far
from showing any eagerness to sell,
the old-time dealer, in what foreigners
irreverently dub "curios," appeared
loath to part with his wares. A sale
seemed to grieve him, despite the
thanks and profuse compliments show-
ered on you for honoring his "hut"
with your "exalted" presence. There
is the richly pictured screen, with a
"water-broc mountain" or beeting
precipice-sea-and-ship picture, or "the
autumn views of many trees"; the
kakemono, or hanging wall-pictures,
with poem in calligraphic characters,
or with bamboo and stanza; the rare
old pottery, with the signature or
seal of "Mr. Old Ink" upon it, while
the drinking-cup's inscription reads
"Everything" (literally, one hundred
things) "goes just as we please";
while to the discerning eye every
shape, design, border-decoration, or
figure is suggestive, or even eloquent,
of the ideas and lore of Asiatic hu-
manity, of its literature, religion, and
interpretation of nature. No art in
any land is more symbolic and sug-
gestive than that of Japan, despite
the plea of the linguists that the lan-
guage and people are devoid of imagi-
nation of the Aryan standard.

I remember vividly my first call,
and subsequent visits, at a gentle-
man's house in Fukui, and the con-
trast. On first entering his zashiki,
or parlor (despite its name),
and the elegant dress and manners
of all present, my amazement at the
bareness and seeming poverty was
flavored with mild disgust. On a sub-
sequent visit, the talk ran on art.
Presto! the black eyes gleamed, and
the host's hands were clasped. "You
would really like to see my miser-
able collection?" was asked. The
servant, responsive to the hand-clap,
in lieu of a bell, was given the store-
house key, and then disappeared.
Soon the mat floor was piled and lit-
tered with box, roll, bag, and case.
Out of yellow muslin wrappings,
silkon napkins, and bric-a-brac
and crape cloths, issued gems of art,
in gold, ivory, crystal, lacquer, porce-
lain, and bronze, that made me wild
with delight.

One article with
apparently as many skins as properly
belong to an onion, was finally resur-
rected from its sacred darkness, and
with amazing reverence laid on the
dai, or stand. Shades o' Benjamin
Franklin! It looked for all the world
like his black "two-penny porringer,"
displaced by his beloved Deborah's
china bowl, and immortalized in his
autobiography. Had it been put up
at auction by my host, verily, I

should not have bidden, at the highest,
beyond a five-cent nickel. That, how-
ever, was a historical gem, the pride
of his collection; and, I am not sure
but he claimed it to have been molded
by Gijofu, who introduced the potter's
wheel, over a millennium ago. The
date of its birth in fire, from the
kiln, lay back in I know not what
age; for the year-periods, so familiar
to my host's tongue, had then to my
ears about as much meaning as the
taps of a drum.

In old Japan there were no acad-
emies, large ateliers, or picture-sellers,
as in Europe. Each painter had
his studio in his home, and was as-
sisted by his wife, children, pupils,
retainers, or relatives; or he went off
to spend weeks or months at the
monasteries, temples, or feudal man-
sions, filling orders for patrons.
Some of the most famous basked in
the sunshine of the Imperial court,
enjoying showers of gold; while
others, gained the aureole of fame,
winning slowly and miserably from
place to place. The schools founded
by, and the traditions of, these
masters are still mighty in Japan.
Not a few artists who gain a respect-
able living, and even fame, depend
almost entirely on copying the
sketches or models handed down from
the past.—William Elliot Griffis.

The Wall of Manitou

There is at the top of the Clove
(in the Catskill Mountains) a gorge
called by the ambitious inhabitants
the Grand Cañon. We visited it,
and found that to loiter down it,
to really digest the formations and ap-
preciate the trees, is a matter of many
hours. At the very top, in the Devil's
Kitchen, there is a scene that dis-
tresses all artists who have not
brought along the means of repro-
ducing it. The road passes over the
gorge by a small arch so beautifully
rounded and bastioned with rock that
it is a little sermon on the value of
doing the ordinary well and with an
eye to beauty. The brook sings a
little lament as it goes through this
arch; it is leaving lovely fields and
is about to be lost in a series of mad
plunges. When we saw it first it had
whitened the entire cavern with frost.
In the spring it riots down those great
stone steps. Our guide . . . said that
in great freshets it was a master of
the gorge, filling it with foam and
noise and demolishing the stairways,
which they annually rebuild.

In this microscopic Grand Cañon
grow primeval trees that can never
be cut. Above, boulders lean over,
and are ready to pounce down when
the magic command is given. Dark
dens lead back into the mountain
from which skew-eyed goblins can be
drafted into Puck's midnight gang. On
a day of dark bluster, with thin snow
sifting down the while, this gorge be-
comes almost sinister and oppressive.
But in June, when the sun beats on
the fields of hawkweed and daisy and
the roads are hot with dust, this place
is a cool refuge, a wonderland for
wandering in. Occasionally the scenery
opens and you look out over a
green floor of light-tipped hemlocks
down the Clove. Far out to sea—the
blue sea of distant counties—farm-
lands lie in the haze of heat; but al-
ways you are buoyed by the cool
breeze from down the ravines. Water
runs everywhere, mosses drip, and
some leisurely bird warbles in content.

In this gorge there are many water-
falls. The Ghost's broad veil is well-
named. My memory tells me this
famous, its finest miniature of wild-
erness in the Catskills, and the beauty
of its trees, lichened rocks, cascades,
and glimpses of the plain will repay
a lengthy visit at any season. If one
does not go to be awed, he will remain
to be charmed.—T. Morris Longstrech.

Russia

A beggar's hut, a country side
Not blest with wealth or grand,
A country by long suffering tried,
Russia, my native land.

The foreigner with scornful gaze
Nor sees nor heeds the wealth
That glimmers through thy hidden
ways

And humbly flowers by stealth. . . .
—Trutchev (tr. from the Russian by
P. E. Matheson).

Do Something Kind

When you find yourself overpowered,
as it were by melancholy, the best
way is to go out, and do something
kind to somebody or other.—Keble.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 19, 1919

EDITORIALS

Across the Atlantic

THE projected flight from Senegambia, Africa, to Brazil, South America, has been arrested by a breakdown of the machinery of Lieutenant Fontan's Caudron. This means simply postponement, and the attempt to cross the South Atlantic is almost certain to be made shortly. To those in northern climes this will lack something, even if successful, of the full achievement. A trans-Atlantic flight, to the great majority of the people of the northern hemisphere, means the passage between some point in North America and some point in Europe, or an air voyage between these continents over the great routes of trans-Atlantic ocean traffic. Still, Lieutenant Fontan's success would take some of the spice out of the desired accomplishment; at the least, it would be the first flight between the eastern and western hemispheres, and all later successful ones, no matter how much nearer the popular ideal in achievement, would call for a little note of explanation.

The first steamship voyage was made between Savannah and Liverpool. The first Atlantic cable was laid between Ireland and Newfoundland. It has long been a fond expectation that the first trans-Atlantic flight would follow either the line of the Great Eastern or the wake of the modern ocean greyhounds between Liverpool and New York, whether westward or eastward bound.

It is known that Great Britain has now, and practically ready for flying, three over-ocean-going airships. The latest of these is the R-80, now receiving some final attention in the aerodrome at Barrow-in-Furness. This is a rigid machine and is said to be the last word in aerial construction. A detailed description of the craft reveals how far ahead even of popular imagination the construction of airships has gone. The hull is of streamline shape, and is equipped with three bow mooring attachments, which enable the ship to be moored out from a tower in such a manner that it is "left free to turn in any direction and lie with the wind," as an anchored steamship amidstream might swing and lie with the tide. Four cars are attached to this hull, a control car forward, a passenger car, and two wing cars for machinery. The control car is large enough to accommodate all navigating controls, instruments, and navigating crews. Then there is a special type of buffer bag and buoyant covering fitted to the forward car and to each of the machinery cars. These will enable the airship to float on water, and they become shock absorbers when landing. In every other way devices to insure safety and comfort, the results of recent invention, are availed of, and the vessel, when she puts forth upon her maiden voyage, will apparently be as thoroughly equipped as the latest floating palace from the yards of Belfast or the Clyde.

This vessel is only one of a trio likely to speed across the ocean from England early this summer. Announcement has already been made of four ocean-going aeroplanes of United States naval construction, all of which are expected to be in commission early, perhaps in time to anticipate a successful trip over the Atlantic by a British airship or aeroplane. So far as the United States and Great Britain are concerned, any rivalry that may be developed in this connection will be entirely friendly, and as much may be said for such competition as may later be attempted by France or Italy. It is not believed that either of these latter nations will be prepared to make the trans-Atlantic attempt in aviation early this summer, although it is no secret that both will be ready for the venture, should Great Britain and the United States fail in the enterprise, or too long postpone it. It is a matter of knowledge, too, that at Dohertiz, Germany, a new large Siemens-Schuckert biplane is now undergoing trials "ostensibly with the view ultimately of making a bid for the trans-Atlantic record." This machine as designed would, it is estimated, accomplish the flight from Hamburg to New York in twenty hours. Tanks of a capacity of about 750 gallons are fitted on the Siemens-Schuckert machine, and it is calculated by the builders that the total fuel required, amounting to about three times the quantity just mentioned, could be carried by the biplane, which has six engines, with a total of 1800 horsepower, driving four propellers.

All the indications point to an inauguration of trans-Atlantic aviation service this year, no matter what nation shall be first in the field. All that is necessary for emulation and enterprise in the new realm of activity is a successful beginning. The multiplication of aircraft will undoubtedly be much more rapid than was the early multiplication of steamships, a hundred years ago. At the beginning the steamship was a very crude and unsatisfactory affair. The Savannah, the first to cross the Atlantic, would look like a tender alongside a modern ocean-going vessel, and it required twenty-two days for her initial voyage. Aircraft, of all known types, on the other hand, are highly developed. They have performed feats in the air. They have been engaged in war. They have made voyages by night over land and sea. They are products of the most advanced technical schools. They are manned by highly trained navigators. Fully twenty years have been crowded into the experience concerning them since the outbreak of the Great War. Successes and failures count alike as assets for their constructors. From the moment that the Wrights were able to sustain a heavier-than-air machine above the earth, every step, from flights over sandhills to flights over prairies, over rivers, over mountain tops, over the British Channel, over continents, has been in the natural line of development. There were failures all along the way, but every failure was eventually wiped out by a success.

The year 1919 is evidently to mark the beginning of a new era in transportation. Continents and countries will be brought into closer relations by aircraft than they have been by the submarine cable or by radio-electricity. All port laws and customs rules must be revised to meet

the new conditions. The Allies have already seen this and are preparing to meet the need. Said Lord Weir, former British Air Minister, in a recent address in Manchester: "Any adequate survey of the future of civilization must involve an inquiry into the future of transport, and it might well be that transport by air would one day rival and even surpass transport by land and water." That day is probably closer than the wise men of the world suspect.

An Obstacle to Enterprise

PROFESSOR IRVING FISHER is only one of a score of intelligent observers of the present industrial situation in the United States who, within the last two months, have pointed out and deprecated the disposition of Capital, in many quarters, to hold back from constructive projects of all kinds until the prices of labor and material should strike a lower level. These investigators of conditions have practically been unanimous in holding, first, that the prices of materials and labor would not, for a considerable time at least, recede to pre-war scales, and, secondly, that the act of waiting, or of planning, for such recession was certain to prove detrimental to the nation.

In the recent conference of governors and mayors, the fact that work was being held up owing to hope of lower prices, was referred to and dwelt upon by a number of speakers. Professor Fisher, in his remarks at the conference, took very positive ground in holding that prices would not drop as many expected and hoped, and that the sooner the attitude of the capitalist, the investor, and the employer changed completely in this particular, the sooner would the Nation enter upon an era of prosperity and industrial tranquillity. The United States Department of Labor has taken cognizance of this view, and now shares it. Too many enterprises are being deferred because of the belief that there may be a break in prices. Billions of dollars' worth of work hangs back, according to a statement by the department referred to, for this reason; not, it is held, that men wish to dodge their responsibilities, but because they have the natural feeling that if prices were to drop, they would not care to be numbered among those who had adventured unwisely upon large undertakings. "But," it is added, "long before Professor Fisher prepared his paper, the experts of the Department of Labor, working in the construction division, had reached the same conclusion from a study of conditions following the Civil War." After the Civil War, prices never went back to the antebellum level, although there was a decided slump from inflated war rates, the result principally of the reestablishment of public credit and the increase in value of paper currency.

Aside from all economic theorizing, it is evident that a policy which at this time tends to put a brake on the machinery of production is dangerous. The resumption of industry in all lines would largely, if not wholly, justify current prices; whether these prices shall be lowered or raised in the future will depend on whether a high mark for production can be maintained. It is a matter of common knowledge that there is an immense amount of work awaiting the touch of Capital, on the one hand, and of Labor, on the other. The United States is years behind in certain departments of activity. Construction of all kinds, public and private, has been practically suspended since the late summer of 1914. The country is underbuilt. There is an abundance of capital seeking employment; there is an increasing volume of labor needing employment; the great lack of the hour is public confidence; with the return of public confidence the mountains of doubt that now seem to rise at intervals along the horizon will disappear. Normally, the United States is an active, busy nation, finding its greatest interest and satisfaction in achievement. It is restless and discontented only when it is idle and waiting.

There is no visible excuse for idleness in the country; there is no visible reason for waiting. People who seek imaginary reasons for not going ahead are in the way of others who prefer to deal with tangible propositions. Overcaution is an obstacle-maker. It is as regrettable and harmful when it deters banks from lending as when it deters individuals from borrowing. Both the lender and the borrower have recently been affected by the bugaboo that there must be retention of ready money in the vaults and on deposit to meet the requirements of the Victory Loan. If the Victory Loan is floated at a reasonable rate of interest it should be taken up by the people and by popular savings institutions and trusts with little or no disturbance of the great financial interests of the country. Manifestly, just as soon as the mass of the American people regain faith in their country and in themselves, they will resume their customary attitude of looking forward rather than backward or to either side, and will then proceed to forge ahead, regardless of seemingly adverse circumstances or discouraging appearances.

A Useful Report

ONE of the most useful of the many useful reports on trade conditions in the United Kingdom which have been published recently is that submitted by the Engineering Trades (New Industries) Committee to the Ministry of Reconstruction. This committee was appointed by Dr. Addison in December, 1917, to compile a list of articles, suitable for manufacture by those with engineering trade experience and plant, which were either not made in the United Kingdom before the war, or were made in insufficient quantities to meet the demand for them. The committee seems to have done its work with commendable thoroughness. Thus, in order that the fullest information possible might be secured, it set up branch committees, some fifteen in number, each one of which dealt with some particular manufacture, such as agricultural machinery, machine tools, hollow ware, sheet metal, pressed work, and so on. Each committee consisted of expert members drawn from industries appropriate to its group, but was presided over by a member of the main committee, and in this way all the threads of the inquiry were kept in the hands of the main committee. As a result of these unifying methods, the report affords that large general view which is essential to a just understanding of the position as a whole, whilst supplying practical, detailed

advice of the kind so much sought after by the manufacturer having plant and resources, and desirous of making use of both for productive work at the earliest possible moment.

Of the general recommendations made by the committee, perhaps the most important is that for the more extensive adoption of specialization and standardization, particularly in the case of small manufacturers. This is, indeed, one of the great lessons of the war. Every provision should, of course, be made, and is fully contemplated under the terms of the committee's recommendation, for experimental work and for the constant improvement of models. Nevertheless, the experience of the past few years has abundantly shown that enormous waste is occasioned by the quite unnecessary multiplication of models, and by the absence of standard goods. The committee emphasizes the importance of coordinating both manufacture and design, and recommends that, in the future, all government designs and specifications shall be considered in cooperation with experts in workshop methods of production.

Another recommendation made by the committee is that for the education of both the employer and the employee on trade issues. Employers and their staffs, the committee insists, should be educated, both generally and specially, in regard to what is being done in up-to-date works, where quantity production under expert management is carried on; whilst workpeople should be educated to remove the impression that quantity production produces unemployment, and to lead them to realize the national importance of producing the maximum output in the minimum time.

Such a system should be productive of the best results. One of the most notorious shortcomings of the British manufacturer, in the past, has been his tendency toward conservatism, and his failure to recognize that the pooling of information opens the door to a general advancement, in which his share will far outweigh any special advantage that may flow to him from the policy of every man for himself. As to the necessity for educating the workpeople, one of the root causes of the present labor unrest throughout the world is unquestionably the workman's fundamental ignorance of economics. The moment the economic facts are really appreciated, as in the case of the official labor leader, there is at once developed a tendency toward moderation, a desire to avoid violent methods, and to secure settlements wherever possible by arbitration, thus leaving production unimpaired.

Hampton Court

THE British public generally, but especially that vast portion of it which dwells within twenty miles of Hyde Park Corner, is very jealous of the glories of Hampton Court. Ever since Queen Victoria threw open the famous palace and its gardens to the public, in 1838, the public has taken them very much under its care. Hampton Court is still a royal palace, of course, and the Office of Works is still supreme in the management of its affairs, but woe betide the First Commissioner, greatly daring, who attempts to carry out an "improvement" of which the public disapproves. Thus, only a few weeks ago, the merest hint that the great gravel walk along the east front of the palace was to be narrowed, and the famous Dutch garden abolished, at once brought a deputation of protest to the Office of Works. The rumor turned out to be only a rumor, and the deputation was satisfied that no enormity was to be committed. But the Office of Works thought it necessary, next day, to issue a reassuring statement covering "all recent charges," and reaffirming its jealous regard for the great demesne and its historic associations.

Such associations are indeed many, and, somehow or other, in spite of the many high and great affairs connected with the history of the palace, Hampton Court always seems to convey the idea of the "leisure of kings"; of their stately banquets and gorgeous ceremonies; whilst at Hampton Court, perhaps because it has not been used as a royal palace for over 130 years, and, during all that time, changes have been few, the past seems to be more easily recalled than in almost any other place of its kind. Few things from the past would seem out of place in Hampton Court today. After one has wandered through the royal apartments, steeped oneself in Kneller's "Hampton Court Beauties," in King William's Presence Chamber, or in Lely's "Windsor Beauties," in the King's Bedchamber, or in the pictures of many other notable people of bygone days, one might think of it as strange afterwards, but it could not surprise one greatly at the time, to see one or more of the originals of those pictures disappearing quietly round a corner in the cloisters, or looking out from one of the turret windows of Wolsey's building.

For it was Wolsey, of course, who first built a palace here, leasing the land for ninety-nine years from the Knights Hospitallars of St. John of Jerusalem, and building a house designed to rival in magnificence every other private residence in the kingdom. It was here, in the heyday of his favor, that he entertained the King and the Queen, not once, but many times, with all manner of pageants, masques, and mummeries; it was here, in his days of falling influence and power, that Henry suddenly asked him, with rising suspicion, why he had built so magnificent a house for himself, and it was here that the great chancellor, "with outer calmness but a sinking heart," replied, "To show how noble a palatse a subject may offer to his sovereign."

A few years later, Wolsey had fallen, and Henry was in possession, furiously determined to remove everything that might remind him of the man he had once held in such strangely high regard. So Hampton Court entered upon its long history as a royal palace, and, for over 250 years, kings and queens and all manner of princes dwelt and held court within its walls, taking pleasure in its wonderful park and gardens, building, planting, and changing, but always, or almost always, with the happiest results. Edward VI. and after him Queen Mary and her gloomy husband, were at Hampton Court a great deal, but it was not until the reign of Elizabeth that it was, once again, the scene of the high ceremonies, the masques, and the mummeries of Henry's day. James I. and Charles I. and Cromwell all stayed much at the palace, and held it

in high esteem, and if Charles II. and James II. were inclined to neglect it, at the accession of William III. Hampton Court came back into its own again. William was a great builder and a great planter, and he and his Queen and Sir Christopher Wren made Hampton Court Palace what it is today, for it has changed but little since their time.

Notes and Comments

THE silly belief apparently prevails among distillers, brewers, and saloon-keepers that, somehow or another, they may be able to get the better of the United States Government in "this prohibition business." That is to say, they evidently think they can get the better of the revenue officers who have got the better of some of the most cunning and most desperate "moonshiners" in the country. Uncle Sam is personally a benevolent gentleman, but he employs experts in every line, and the distillers, brewers, and saloon-keepers will have to rise very early on the morning of July 1, 1919, to get the better of them.

A REMARKABLE and valuable book, which perhaps comparatively few persons will ever read, is being prepared by the Cambridge University Press, in England. This work, the *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, has been ten years in compilation, and will give both the university career and the later history of practically every graduate of Cambridge University, from the middle of the Thirteenth to the beginning of the Twentieth Century. There will be eight substantial volumes, and a total of about 150,000 names. The record goes back to about the year 1231, when Henry III. issued his writs for the regulation of Cambridge "clerks," Cambridge having already long been a center of learning for "clerks," or students.

AFTER the debate is over, it would be of interest to learn from Senator Lodge and Professor Lowell just what striking and telling points in the controversy each thought of on the way home from the meeting. In the experience of probably every debater, it is the points that are not thought of during the progress of the debate, but that come pouring in upon him afterward, that seem the most brilliant of all.

REFERRING again to the house, in East Poulney, Vermont, in which Horace Greeley learned to set type, which seems likely to be bought by the Vermont Press Association, and to be restored and marked with a suitable memorial tablet, is not this an undertaking in which most of the press associations of the United States would like to take a hand? It would, at least, be worth while to lay the proposition before them. Horace Greeley was America's greatest editor of the old school, and the old school was in some respects the best school of American journalism. For one thing, it was honest; for another thing, it was fearless.

DOUBTLESS there are many people in Lynn, Massachusetts, who thoughtlessly agree with the optimistic gentlemen who seriously propose that the city shall own and operate the street cars and allow everybody to ride for nothing. These gentlemen seem not to have noticed that even when passengers pay, street cars become uncomfortably overcrowded, and no plan has yet been worked out to provide enough cars at all hours to prevent the congestion. In the long run, one may believe that Lynn will do better if those who travel by trolley pay for the convenience, and those who walk follow the advice implied by the Roman philosopher who said, some 1900 odd years ago, "A pleasant companion on a journey is as good as a carriage."

A PEACEFUL invasion of books is in preparation for South America, now that the North American publishers see a market for their printed wares across the Canal. One hears that many books have already gone south to various cities, although the publishers' plans for concerted action have not yet taken definite shape. In the beginning they will have to prepare Spanish translations of such books as they think will interest the South Americans, and be content to sell them at prices absurdly low, as compared with what people in the United States pay for books. Nevertheless the market looks promising; and the sale of books from the north would be a potent influence in making South Americans really acquainted with their northern neighbors.

IN MODIFYING the rules for the selection of Rhodes Scholars in the United States, it is quite possible that the English trustees of Cecil Rhodes' endowment will come nearer his wish to strengthen the intellectual union of the United Kingdom and America than has hitherto been the case. The former method of selection has not proved itself the best possible. Under the old rules the American college or university graduate had to qualify for the Oxford entrance examination, and many men who would otherwise have been drawn to Oxford under Mr. Rhodes' plan may have lacked time or inclination to prepare for further examinations. Under the new ruling, "scholars will be elected on the basis of their collegiate or university record."

IN THE organization of the Grand Army of the Republic, after the Civil War in the United States, along the lines of which it is now proposed to organize the Americans in the world war, there were also great detached societies, as, for instance, The Society of the Army of the Potomac, The Society of the Army of the Cumberland, and The Society of the Army of the Tennessee. There is opportunity for similar divisions in the American Expeditionary Forces.

"GENERAL" VILLA, who of late has been rather retiring, is reported as having been again active on the Mexican border. At last accounts, with a body of his marauders, he was said to be committing depredations on the northern side of the line, immediately south of the Gadsden Purchase. It continues to be the case that "General" Villa is more felt than seen. And this leads to the question whether he is imagined oftener than felt.